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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Journal of a Voyage to Peru; a Passage across the Cordillera of the Andes, in the Winter of 1827, performed on foot in the Snow; and a Journey across the Pampas. By Lieut. Charles Brand, R.N. 8vo. pp. 345. London, 1828. H. Colburn.

THE nature of this journey is more remarkable than any circumstances which attended it; and we cannot say that we have derived much information from the story, which is almost entirely one of personal fatigue, without throwing any new light on native manners or scientific subjects. Lieut. Brand crossed and re-crossed the continent of South America by the grand pass of Uspallata, a distance of above 440 leagues, 308 across the Pampas, and 1344 the distance of the Cordilleras; and he thus sums up his toils:—

"I have taken my readers four sea voyages, two journeys across the continent of South America, one through the Banda Oriental, remained seven weeks at Lima, three in Chili, one at Mendoza, eight at Buenos Ayres, one at Monte Video, and one at Rio de Janeiro, travelled upwards of twenty thousand miles by sea and land, and brought them back again to England within twelve months from the time of my starting. Such rapid movements and short stay at the different places I touched at, will, I trust, in some measure apologise for the heterogeneous manner in which these observations have been thrown together, not having had sufficient time to modify or arrange them. Such as they are, with their many imperfections, if they have afforded any amusement or information to my readers, I am amply repaid for all the—trouble, I cannot say, but—pleasure it gave me in noting them down, merely to pass away the time as I proceeded on my solitary journey."

This is as fair and impartial an account of the matter as we could give: it is obvious that much information could not be gathered in such a full-gallop expedition; and as examples of the amusement, we shall merely quote a few passages; promising, that the author is rather more inclined to be sentimental and moralising than is usual with naval officers. The voyage out, and the travelling till we arrive at Mendoza (occupying 72 pages), may be skipped without loss to the reader; but here we have a retrospect at the natives, &c. that may be copied.

"Indolence and gambling appear to be their existing propensities: the former I am not astonished at, on account of their very few wants; as long as they have beef, water, and a cigar, all are supplied. Living as free and independent as the wind, they cannot and will not acknowledge superiority in any fellow-mortal. They are fond of asking questions, but it will be [is] done with all the air and manners of a courtier, fearing to give offence; nevertheless, they will expect to be answered with equal civility. Their ideas are all equality: the humble peon and my lord, would be addressed

equally alike by the simple Gaucho with the title of 'Señor.' Strange withal they should be so dirty and indolent: the women in particular are disgustingly so. Comfort they have no idea of: as long as they can poke about in the mud and dirt, sitting almost suffocated round the fire in the middle of their filthy huts, with a cigar in their mouths, they are happy. Should they be required to do any thing for the passengers, they will get up, and shaking the vermin off their clothes, scratch themselves for a while, and set about it with all the ill-will of a surly dog obeying its master; and their manner of speaking is that disgusting, apathetic whine, so peculiar to the West Indian Creoles. The method of preserving grain in the Pampas is very curious; that useful animal, the ox, supplies the want of almost every thing. They sow the legs of a whole skin up, and fill it full of corn: it is then triced up to four stakes, with the legs hanging downwards, so that it has the appearance of an elephant hanging up; the top is again covered with hides, which prevents the rats getting at it. In stretching a skin to dry, wood is so scarce in many parts of the Pampas that the rib-bones are carefully preserved to supply its place, and used as pegs to fix it in the ground. A child's cradle consists of a square sheep-skin, laced to a small rude frame of wood, and suspended like a scale to a beam or nail in the rancho. The poor little parrots, which are very numerous, and generally made prisoners when caught alive, are sown up in a box of hide with a small round hole cut in it, just large enough to let its head out for eating, with scarcely room to turn. Its reign in these small prisons is very short, being soon suffocated from its own dirt and want of air; for cleaning them out they never dream of."

The dead mules on the Pampas present a curious appearance.

"Many carcasses of these poor drudging animals (says the author) strewed our path, just where they had died on the journey; and it was surprising to see in what a state of preservation they appeared; the rarefied atmosphere, I suppose, having that effect upon them. Some seemed as if they had only died the previous day. On examining them, the skin was, as it were, baked, but adhered to the bones, leaving a mere skeleton covered with skin, so that I could with ease lift up any one of them in my arms, being so very light. This appearance of dead bodies is likewise applicable to many parts of the Pampas, and also Peru."

The preparations for crossing the Andes, at Uspallata, (the last abode of man on the eastern side) consist of laying in charcoal, making snow-boots, covering stirrups with wool, to prevent the toes from being frost-bitten, pounding chaqui, &c. all indispensably necessary before entering the frozen regions. We add a picture of one of the first passes.

"We now came to the Jaula or Caga, from which the pass has its name, where we took

up our quarters for the night, under the lee of a solid mass of granite, upwards of thirty feet square, with the clear beautiful heavens for our canopy. Well may this place be called a cage: to give a just idea of it would be next to impossible, for I do not think a more wild or grander scene in nature could possibly exist: nevertheless, I shall attempt a description. The foaming river, branching off into different channels, formed by huge masses of granite laying in its course, ran between two gigantic mountains of about one thousand five hundred feet high, and not more than two hundred yards distant from each other; so that to look up at the summits of either, we had to lay our heads completely back on our shoulders. Before us, these tremendous mountains met in a point, round which we had just passed, but now appeared as one mountain, closing our view in a distance of not more than four or five hundred yards; behind was the mighty Cordillera, a mass of snow, appearing to block up further progress. Thus were we completely shut up in a den of mighty mountains; to look up either way, before, behind, right or left, excited astonishment, awe, and admiration: huge masses of granite that had fallen from the awful heights above, lay scattered about, and formed our various shelters for the night. The torrent, which now had become very formidable, rushed down with fury, bounding and leaping over the rugged rocks which lay in its course, keeping up a continued foam and roar, close to our wild resting-place. The mules were straying about picking up the scanty shrubs; and our wild, uncouth-looking peons were assembled round a fire, under the lee of a large rock, cooking their unfortunate guanaco, which altogether rendered it a scene most truly wild and surprising. Here I was much astonished, on touching any part of my woollen clothing, to find electric sparks fly out wherever I put my hand: what was the cause of this, I am not philosopher enough to know; but my companion informed me, it was by no means extraordinary in dry weather. However, never having heard or seen it before, I take this opportunity of mentioning it; for I must own it rather surprised me, on going to bed, to find fire fly out of my clothes."

The general track of these passes is about three feet wide, but more or less broken in parts; so that not only the mules, but sometimes the peons tumbled over, and seem to have escaped destruction, from precipice and torrent, most miraculously. Witness the narrative:—

"The poor animals began stumbling, falling, and slipping, but not losing their balance, slipping on their haunches, at times thirty or forty feet down the mountain; all this time the peons were shouting, roaring, and whirling their lassoes; at last one mule lost its balance, and over he went, rolling and bounding head over heels, two hundred feet down the mountain into the torrent beneath, where he was whirled and dashed against the rocks by the velocity of the current, and, much

to my astonishment, reached the opposite side of the river apparently not much injured by its fall, but its services lost to us: presently the one with half our provisions lost its hold, over and over he went, all the lassoes flew at him, when, after bounding all down the mountain, they brought him up just as he reached the torrent, thus saving the poor animal and our provisions; but we lost all our wine, some bread and beef, and a pot for boiling. * * *

Every man took his station, and we crawled over as usual, on our hands and knees: the mules then followed, and the most distressing work began; they got frightened, stumbled, and slipped, and cut themselves with the hard snow, to that degree, in their efforts to plunge through it, that the whole track was covered with blood. Several lost their balance, and went flying down the precipice, till they were brought up with astonishing dexterity by the lassoes. One poor animal came rolling down, head over heels; neither his struggles nor the lassoes could save him; he bounded like a ball into the torrent, where he rolled round and round, in vain struggling to stem its velocity, being dashed against rocks and stones, till he was swept round a point, and I lost all sight of him. Another soon followed, but was more fortunate than its companion, for he succeeded in gaining the opposite shore, where, very much to my astonishment, instead of seeing him lying with every bone in its body broken, he got up upon its legs, and began browsing among the rocks: thus we lost the services of three. My companion, who had crossed the Cordillera three times before, once in winter, had never seen a mule lose its footing, so as to roll down the mountains. * * *

Sunday, 19th, was a very cold morning, thermometer at the freezing point, and blowing a gale of wind. The wild regions of snow were close to us. We laced on our snow-shoes, each man took his load, and we struck at once where nothing, save human beings, could venture. We soon came to a desperate descent in the side of a mountain, all snow and hard frozen. Now the labour of man commenced. It was with great difficulty the poor peons, being loaded, could keep their footing; several slipped down many feet, and were all but going into the torrent. One fell and rolled down a great way, but fortunately, with the assistance of his stick, saved himself from rolling into the torrent, but not until his ankle was dislocated to that degree that he could not rise to walk again; thus, at first starting, losing his services, and encumbering us with a load more than we had a man to carry. The poor fellow was, from necessity, compelled to crawl his way back to the mules again, for we could do nothing to assist him. From hence nothing but snow was to be seen, and it was truly painful to witness the labour and continued falling of the poor peons; at every step sinking up to their knees. As they stooped to take breath, their cries were most distressing, being a long-drawn hey! uttered as if in the most dreadful agony, at the same time leaning on their sticks for support, which would frequently penetrate so deeply into the snow as to throw them flat on their faces, which the weight of their loads would bury in the snow, and cause them a great struggle to get out again. About four p. m. it came on a heavy mist of snow, and I arrived at the spot where lay the body of the poor peon that had perished but a few days ago. It was pointed out to me by the man that was with him when he died, who gazed at it a moment, then looking at me in the face, shook his head

with much apparent feeling, lifted up his shoulders, and sighed: '*Pobre compañero*, poor companion; then, as if stifling a sigh to his memory, lifted up his load, and hastened forward. Here was reflection for me. I cast my eyes first at the blanched corpse, now covered with snow, then at his companion, then on the dreary regions around me, when, finding a tear of sympathy involuntarily starting to my eyes, I pushed forward, wishing almost to forget I had ever seen it."

In spite of these dangers, however, the summit of the Cumbre was reached at last.

"The day was beautifully clear and fine, but high wind, which the rarefied atmosphere rendered piercingly cold. The thermometer stood at 34°. On the top is a small flat, but the view is still bounded by mountains of eternal snow, where human foot has never trod."

Lieut. Brand did not experience the *puna*, or difficulty of breathing; and says, "All I felt was great thirst, which I partially allayed by eating the snow as I ascended the mountain; but, strange to say, instead of alleviating, this only irritates it, and it was a long time before we got to water, for the want of which we were all very much distressed. — On my return across the Andes in December 1827, I found the mules frequently stop to breathe, especially going up the Cumbre, where they stooped at every turning of the zig-zag path, as if affected in the lungs, when from experience I found, as Acosta observes, that 'no spur or beating could make them go forward,' till they went at their own pleasure: but this is not applicable to the Cumbre, or highest parts of the Cordillera only; for in many places did they stop, as if from an affection of the lungs, and not from the labour of climbing. The same was the case with many of the peons that would at times walk, for they would stop and cry, '*puna! puna!*' then mount again; and they appeared also to know the spots where they would feel it, if on foot; for they frequently remarked, '*Aquí esta mucha puna*'—'*there is much puna here.*' I could only attribute this to there being mineral in those spots, which might more or less have affected the air, which had some influence on the lungs."

The descent into Chili is almost one grand slide, so we slip over it, as also through Valparaiso and Lima, &c., where we find nothing worthy of particular reference, save and except, perhaps, the following account of the latter.

"I had been in Lima but a month, when I received orders to return to England. This put a check to all those observations which I was most anxious to make; but at the time I left, the country was getting in a dreadful state of alarm. Bolivar being expected, had thrown all Lima into confusion, and by some parties a revolution was hourly expected; all capable of bearing arms were enrolled in the militia, none excused excepting under the ages of sixteen and above fifty. The preparations that were making to oppose his entrance, appeared to lay every thing else aside; business was at a stand, government in suspense, one party scarce knowing how to trust the other; armed bodies of banditti were fearlessly infesting the public roads, committing murders and robberies every day with impunity. During my short stay three murders were committed, and innumerable robberies. Mrs. Walker, who kept the inn, was stopped on the Callao road, in company with a gentleman, by two robbers, who stripped them of every thing, and taking

the gentleman's horse from him, he was obliged to mount up behind the lady, and in that situation they entered Lima. Mr. Kelly, the vice-consul, was stopped by two robbers, who felt an inclination for his horse, when, in endeavouring to make his escape from them, they fired two shots at him, one of which tore away his coat, and grazed the skin from under his arm. I went to see the body of a gentleman who was dragged from his wife while in bed, and murdered in the next room to her: he had fourteen stabs in his body, and appeared to have made a desperate resistance, for several chairs were broken, and parts of them covered with blood and hair. It appears he used them to defend himself. Shortly after this, two French gentlemen were murdered on the Callao road, and, strange to say, no steps were ever taken to find out the perpetrators of these horrid crimes; they passed quite unheeded by the government, as if nothing had happened: indeed it was quite dangerous to walk the Alameda, or public walk, after dusk, for so many robberies had been committed there during broad daylight. The English and other foreigners would never ride out excepting in parties of five or six, and then they were always well armed. During my short stay, Lima was visited by several temblores, or earthquakes, one of which was very severe, and occurred in the evening, when the streets were full of people. In my life I never experienced a sensation more awful—a noise resembling thunder was underneath my feet—the earth shook and trembled—a sickly sensation came over me, and I was nearly knocked down by men, women, and children, flying out of their houses, screaming '*Temblo! temblo!*' and running to and fro in all directions. Some lay down on their faces; most of the men were kneeling and crossing themselves, and praying to their saints for protection. Children were clinging to their mothers, and screaming with all their might; the dogs howled most piteously, and, crouching among the crowd, seemed to ask for protection; the horses stood trembling with affright; with their riders kneeling by their sides, and the birds fluttered about in the air as if their wings were useless. After three successive shocks, a death-like silence prevailed, and every one appeared rivetted to the spot where they stood. All heads were uncovered, and the different attitudes of standing, kneeling, and laying, impressed me with feelings which I think will never be erased from my memory. This shock happened on October 30th, and was registered by many as being the smartest ever felt without doing damage or causing the loss of lives.—The depravity of morals at Lima is proverbial."

With the author's return to Buenos Ayres we need not meddle; nor shall we touch upon a piece of sensibility, in rather a mawkish style, entitled, the History of Two Brothers. But as the emperor Pedro and his family of the Brazils are persons of some interest at present, we shall conclude with a few sentences relative to them. At the theatre at Rio he was present, "accompanied by his two daughters, the Queen of Portugal and the Infanta. The former is about ten years of age, and the latter an interesting little child of six or seven: they were very plainly dressed, and as they sat in their magnificent box in the centre of the theatre, were to be seen to great advantage. The interior of the house is very elegant, consisting of four tiers of boxes on each side of the emperor's, which occupies the whole front of the theatre, excepting four small

boxes just above it. The grand entrance to the pit is underneath it, and it was certainly most superbly fitted up with chandeliers, pier-glasses, tables, chairs, &c. having all the appearance of an elegant drawing-room; and being quite open in front, with the exception of a light gilt railing, they were quite exposed to the full view of the audience. Whenever the curtain dropt, the audience stood up, out of respect to the emperor; those in the pit facing him, at which time he would always rise and come forward with the little queen and child. He wore a plain blue coat, without star or mark of distinction of any sort, with white trowsers and shoes; and but for the gentlemen in waiting never sitting down or coming forward, it was impossible to distinguish one from the other. The weather being very warm, he used a plain white fan during the whole of the opera, which, by the by, is customary among the gentlemen in South America. The queen is a very pretty little girl, with flaxen hair, and remarkably fair. She was dressed quite like a little old maid, very plain, wearing a prim close cottage bonnet. The pretty infant was the gayest of them all, being dressed just like an English child of the same age, with petticoat-trowsers and sash, her bright flaxen hair flowing in long ringlets over her shoulders. The emperor is a handsome young man, about thirty years of age, with very dark hair and large whiskers. He is not very particular with respect to etiquette, for he was talking promiscuously to the ladies and gentlemen in the boxes on each side of him, and they appeared to be very familiar with him: he is frequently to be seen driving about the town in his tilbury, or riding on horseback, in plain clothes, with only one servant: a vast contrast this to his mother, the dowager queen of Portugal, who never appeared in public without the greatest parade, and whoever passed her carriage, he they who they might, were obliged to kneel down, if it were ever so dirty.—The emperor is a very active man, being up every morning by five o'clock. At six he may always be seen publicly bathing amongst the town's-people, at the small island of Cobres, on which is a small fort opposite the palace stairs, from whence he starts in his boat, undresses before every body, and jumps into the water, swimming amongst hundreds of others that are constantly there about that hour, it being the public bathing-place of Rio de Janeiro."

Marcella; or, the Missionary Abroad and at Home: containing Sketches and Incidents from Life. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1828. Hatchard and Son.

A TALE of the religious cast, in which, we presume, a little fiction is mixed for the sake of connexion, though the incidents, such as they are, are copied from reality. The principal characters that figure on the canvass consist of what are called serious people; and they are set forth, both by words and deeds, as the disciples of methodism, and the strenuous promoters of missionary labours. Marcella, however, marries a sceptic; and it is not till he dies, and leaves her a widow with one child, that she meets with a more congenial mind and a happier match.—With every disposition to applaud the benevolent efforts made by many virtuous persons to enlighten the ignorant, and ameliorate the condition of their species, we must say that this work, in our opinion, carries the principle too far—it advocates a zealot passion, rather than a Christian duty. Thus, when an objection is made

to the proselytizing mania in India, lest it should endanger our mighty and populous eastern dominions,—it is enthusiastically replied, that "the chance of saving one soul is worth more than the possession of the whole empire"—upon which position, we think, a very rational degree of doubt may be entertained; for by losing India, we must forego the hopes of enlightening future millions, and doing infinitely more good in the mature process of time.

In the narrative and conduct of the story we have much of trifling minuteness; and circumstances are related, which we could not have supposed it possible any one would consider worth mentioning in conversation, far less of committing to paper, printing, and publishing. For example—

"Miss Beauchamp's horse suddenly stumbled and fell, the strap of her stirrup breaking at the same instant. The poor animal rose without his rider having sustained any injury; but Mr. Montague coming up at this moment, and seeing that one of his knees was cut, immediately dismounted, and politely offered his services to Henry, who was assisting his sister to dismount. He then begged Miss Beauchamp would accept his horse to ride home, assuring her that it was perfectly safe and quiet, his own sister having frequently tried him. As they were seven or eight miles from the vale where Mrs. Howard resided, Mr. Beauchamp felt in a sad dilemma, not wishing, if possible, that Marcella should avail herself of Mr. Montague's offer, and began making some blundering excuses; that the stirrup was broken—regretting that his own horse would not carry a lady. The difficulty about the stirrup it was soon recollected could very easily be obviated by taking off one of the gentleman's. It was then settled that Miss Beauchamp should accept Mr. Montague's horse, on condition that he would mount Henry's, while he could lead the poor maimed animal to a farrier, who lived scarcely a mile from the spot."

This is melancholy trifling for a serious or any other kind of writer; but to be very particular is the author's forte; for when a married lady is indisposed, and her husband asks the doctor how she is, and if he may see her, the worthy doctor replies—"Not yet, certainly; but I hope Mrs. M. is better. There are since yesterday some favourable symptoms, but the delirium still continues, though the paroxysms are neither so violent nor so frequent; and the fever is much abated since a crisis has taken place which I had expected, by which your hopes, Mr. Montague, must be disappointed." An interview is, nevertheless, brought about, in spite of this prohibition; and, though apparently very gravely told, we cannot help fancying the anecdote is meant to be facetious, if not ludicrous.

"As a servant was lighting Mr. Montague to his room, in his way to which he had to pass that of Mrs. Montague, he thought he heard a low moan, and could not help involuntarily starting, and at the instant a current of air, added to his cold, suddenly caused him to sneeze ere he was aware, or had time to repress it. He hoped, however, it had not been echoed to the interior of the apartment, and began to ascend the stairs. Mrs. Montague's nerves, however, were in that state of irritability that, as the doctor had said, 'the least movement agitated her'; and as Montague passed her door, the room being very quiet, and herself at the moment completely awake, she first heard a slight noise near; but from the weakness of her head, it was more a susceptibility or con-

sciousness of sound, than any distinct perception; the well-known and peculiar sneeze of Montague, however, suddenly aroused some latent and indefinable associations, as she immediately started up, exclaiming, 'Who is that? Montague?' in a tone which instantly brought the nurse and Martha to the bedside. Mrs. Montague stared wildly around.—'Where is he? Let me see him!' uttered in that convulsive tone which informed her attendants of the violence of a returning paroxysm, and reached the ears of Montague just as he was entering his room. The servant placed the light on the table and retired. For Montague to attempt to undress in his distracted state, or that he could have any rest, was utterly impossible, and he returned to the landing of the stairs irresolute what to do. And again he heard Mrs. Montague's voice incoherently raving, and quite distinctly some of the sentences, such as, 'Yes, I know he is in that prison—why then do you not open the door? Let me in—open the door—I must see him!'—Poor Mr. M. runs out of the house, and lies in the fields; and in the morning Mr. Beauchamp informed Dr. M. that "Montague had literally passed the night in the open air, and of all that had taken place. The doctor said he should certainly recommend him to go to bed till dinner-time; and when Mr. Montague was at breakfast, as he looked extremely ill, and scarcely ate any thing, Dr. M. expressed his fear that he was not well; and advised a warm bed, which he very reluctantly consented to have prepared."

We can hardly imagine that stuff of this sort can produce any good effect; or that it is likely to make converts to the cause espoused by the writer, who seems, however, to be a well-meaning person, with more of anxiety and good intentions to promote what she considers to be right, than of judgment and ability to effect any change. "There never was (we are told) a period in the annals of the world, when so striking a contrast and difference appeared manifest between the kingdom of Christ and of the wicked one, as at this moment. It is said, that the police officers who have been stationed at the doors of some places of fashionable resort, have made very extraordinary and loud remarks, on observing the amazing risks which many ladies hazard in running under, and between, the poles of carriages, even through the mud and wet, to obtain admittance; such as—'They won't do that to get into church to-morrow.' Surely, the devil is come down amongst us, knowing he hath but a short time!' &c. &c. Were Wisdom herself to utter her voice in the streets, who would regard? The man who cried 'wo, wo to Jerusalem,' was disregarded, and yet it was no false prophecy or alarm."—The causes of all this iniquity, the writer attributes to parents, "who, after their children are educated, instead of sending or taking them to church, allow them to spend the sabbath in going out with Sunday newspapers, and even hawking them in the streets; holding horses for gentlemen who have no grooms; selling sticks and fruit at stalls, &c. &c."

On of the most characteristic traits of the hero, who is a model of piety, is that of leaving his distressed friend in goal, in order not to neglect a missionary meeting. "He would not have heeded leaving his own affairs, though really requiring his personal attendance, but felt that the claims which the Missionary Society had upon him was his first duty. The demands of friendship were, undoubtedly, very

urgent, and his own inclination and feelings strongly impelled him to their fulfilment. It was true, he might return in time for the meeting; but how would his mind be prepared for the solemnity, and his thoughts distracted, by the trying scenes in which he should in all probability be engaged? He then told Beauchamp exactly how he was situated, and regretted that it should so happen that a paramount duty prevented his accompanying him to Wales. Beauchamp assured Sir Claudius, that, however great the consolation would have been to him, it must now, from the knowledge of that circumstance, be completely alloyed by the consciousness of an undue sacrifice."

Thus an act of absolute charity was neglected, an act of cruel hard-heartedness committed—and the excuse, the performance of a show-part at a public exhibition,—as if a man's mind would not be better attuned to his Maker's service after he had helped his suffering fellow-creature. Away with such vile and selfish sophistifications! they never will accelerate the Millennium which the writer declares to be rapidly approaching.

Guesses at Truth. By Two Brothers. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1828. J. Duncan.

It is a singular fact, but no less strange than true, how little general reflection there is in the world: we should say people were too busy to think, were it not that the idle are ever the most thoughtless. The great mass of mankind may be divided into two classes, both of whose habits are alike inimical to much reflection. First, people of little or no feeling, to whom "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," who follow the path of gain or of ambition, content to fix the view on its end, without pausing to calculate their steps, and who would deem it but lost time to observe what may lie on the road-side. Secondly, people of too much—very acute feelings are generally accompanied by vivid imagination—half their pleasures and pains are unreal, and too rapid in their progress for analysis: moreover, in such temperaments one object drives out another; and as fast travelling precludes much observation of a country, so, in like manner, variety and keenness of impressions are at entire variance with deep thought. It is in the small class between these two, perhaps, that the quality of reflection is to be found, and but few are the numbers. Amid the immense variety of books which, spread out, would more than cover half our globe, how small a proportion do the works devoted to the mere observation of mental workings bear to those of every other kind! Scarcely a leaf, shell, reptile, or insect, whose minutest history has not been gathered; the distant corners of the earth have been ransacked, the very sun, moon, and stars, peered into for knowledge;—while that which, nevertheless, is the source of our all, the mind in its daily bearings, has been the most neglected. To what important truths does a moment's consideration on the ordinary incidents of life lead us! Passing through Hyde Park the other morning, on one side cuirass and bayonet flashing in the sun, a body of troops were exercising, the crimson riband on each breast bearing a medal, the reward for the destruction of thousands; while on the other hand was the apparatus of the Humane Society, whose reward for saving a life is also a medal. Surely, more frequent notice of such inconsistencies would in time lead also to the thought of remedy.—The volumes which have occasioned these remarks

are of a species we would most cordially encourage; a diary as it were of thoughts, marked down in thinking, some most just, others erroneous, some sophisms, but evidently the production of no common-place mind. We will select a few of the shorter examples of what are among the best specimens.

"A mother should give her children a superfluity of enthusiasm, that after they have lost all they will lose on mixing with the world, enough may still remain to prompt and support them through great actions. A cloak should be of three-pile, to keep its gloss in wear.

"The best criterion of an enlarged mind, next to the performance of great actions, is their comprehension.

"Fickleness is in women of the world the fault most likely to result from their situation in society. The weaknesses which they know are the most severely condemned, and the good qualities which they feel to be most highly valued, in the female character, by our sex as well as their own, have alike a tendency to render them generally obliging, to the exclusion, so far as nature will permit, of strong and durable, unmixed, uncountenanced attachment to individuals. Well! we deserve no better of them. And after all, the flame is only smothered by society, not extinguished: give it free ventilation, and it will blaze.

"Poetry is to philosophy what the sabbath is to the rest of the week.

"It is well for us that we are born babies in intellect. Could we understand and reflect upon one half of what most mothers at that time say and do to us, we should draw conclusions in favour of our own importance which would render us insupportable for years. Happy the boy whose mother is tired of talking nonsense to him before he is old enough to know the sense of it!

"Since the generality of persons act from impulse, and not from principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to imagine them.

"Beauty is perfection unmodified by a predominating expression.

"The progress of knowledge is slow, like the march of the sun. We cannot see him moving, but after a time we may perceive that he has moved onward.

"Too much is seldom enough. Pumping after your bucket runs over prevents its keeping full.

"The mind is like a trunk: if well packed, it holds almost every thing; if ill packed, next to nothing.

"We hurry through life fearful, as it would seem, of looking back, lest we should be turned, like Lot's wife, into pillars of salt. And, alas! if we did look back, very often we should see nothing but the blackened and smouldering ruins of our vices, the smoking Sodom and Gomorrah of the heart.

"Many persons seem to keep their hearts in their eyes: you come into both together, and so you go out of them.

"The history of philosophy is the history of a game at cat's cradle. One theory is taken off; and then the taker off holds out a second to you, of the same thread, and very like the first, although not quite the same. According to the skill of the players, the game lasts through more or fewer changes: but mostly the string at length gets entangled, and you must begin afresh, or give over; for at best the cat's cradle comes back again, and you have never a cat to put into it.

"Men harm others by their deeds, themselves by their thoughts.

"Heliogabalus is said to have calculated the size of Rome from ten thousand pounds weight of cobwebs amassed within it." Mr. Colquhoun and the Reports of the Police and Mendicity Committees have furnished us with similar materials for estimating the grandeur of our own metropolis. Only the dirt is moral.

"A man's errors are what renders him amiable," says Goethe, in the last number of his *Journal on Art*, that is, in his seventy-seventh year. I said one day to a girl of fourteen: "If you were but as good as your brother!" "Well!" she replied, with something of a bashful sullenness, "I don't care. You would not be so fond of me, if I was."

"I love to gaze on a breaking wave. It is the only thing in nature which is most beautiful in the moment of its dissolution.

"Seeking is not always the way to find; or Altamira would have found a husband long ago.

"A great man commonly disappoints those who visit him. They are on the look-out for his thundering and lightning, and he speaks about common things much like other people; nay, sometimes he may even be seen laughing. He proportions his exertions to his excitements: having been accustomed to converse with deep and lofty thoughts, it is not to be expected that he will flare or sparkle in ordinary chit-chat. One sees no pebbles glittering at the bottom of the Atlantic.

"The tower of Babel could never have been built in a mountainous country: nature there awes and defies rivalry.

"The worst thing of all is a new church. I love to say my prayers in a place where my fathers and forefathers have prayed. It may be idleness and vanity to think so, but somehow God seems to be nearer in a building where he has long been more immediately present. There is an odour of sanctity breathing about an old church: the worn stones are hallowed by the feet which have trod, and the knees which have knelt, on them: so much in it has been changed by time, that it is become more like a house not made with hands: no body now living can make any thing like it; its architect is forgotten—it is the work not of a man but of an age. A new church, on the contrary, was built by such a man, fitted up by such another: every thing about it is so neat and so modern; it is almost as smart as a theatre: there was no such thing five years ago, and what has been so short-lived can never seem to have any permanent reason for its existence, or indeed to have any thing permanent about it; and instead of the odour of sanctity, one finds only the smell of paint. It has no atmosphere of prayer; it is not a treasure-house of the dead. My feelings on this subject I should have conceived would have been almost universal, had not an American gentleman once expressed to me his surprise, that we let our churches in England, especially the cathedrals, grow so old and dirty. He had seen the ministers of York and Lincoln, and assured me that, if they stood in America, the outside of them would be white-washed every ten years; such being the American way of shewing their reverence for the house of God. How far his statement is correct, I know not. A nation of yesterday may perhaps be destitute of sympathy with the day before: but we in England, I trust, should as soon think of white-washing Helvellyn."

Accurate and feeling, the passages quoted above are favourable specimens; there are many others which we should be inclined to

query, some from which we entirely dissent, and our critical estimates differ most widely: but, on the whole, we recommend these volumes as deserving much attention, and as containing both much thought, and also the materials for thinking. We would, in the longer parts, point out those on Posterity, on Veils, on Sculpture, and the Falls of the Rhine, as very eloquently written.

Mr. Ebers's Seven Years of the King's Theatre.
8vo. Ainsworth.

A WEEK or two ago we were enabled to lay before our readers "some passages" from these fashionable *mémoires*; and we now resume our notice, for the purpose of presenting the uninitiated with the writer's brief detail of the routine before and behind the curtain of this curious Eleusis. Mr. Ebers gives the principal features of the place very happily;—we breathe quite an Opera atmosphere; nay, even hear the finale of the overture; catch the sounds of the three managerial *coups*; and behold the crimson curtain, "fretted with golden fires," ascend before our eyes. Enter Ebers—*qui sic loquitur*.

"The present structure of the King's Theatre, situated in the Haymarket, was built by Novosielski, in the year 1789, and has been much admired for the adaptation of its shape to the purpose of effectually transmitting the sounds from the stage to the audience; but the part allotted to the stage is too diminutive for the business of the theatre,—a defect occasionally productive of great inconvenience. The same cause renders it necessary to have the dressing-rooms under the stage, as also the *depôt* of part of the wardrobe, the remainder being deposited between the ceiling and the roof of the house. Indeed, the necessity of improving to the utmost every inch of room, has had the effect of making the passages to the stage from the different parts of the house perfect labyrinths. The audience part consists of the pit, boxes, and gallery; the boxes being disposed in five tiers, four entire, and the fifth interrupted in the centre part by the gallery, which is on the same level, and extends above the thirteen most central boxes of the inferior tier. The entire number of boxes is two hundred and two, which are let either for the season or for single nights, and are calculated for the reception of six persons each box; and six ivory tickets are accordingly issued to the subscriber who takes a box. These tickets are admissible to the pit; hence it is customary for subscribers to dispose of their tickets on those nights on which they have no occasion for all or any of them. As, however, the tickets are strictly tickets of admission to the boxes whose numbers they bear, some inconvenience has occasionally arisen from the persons employed to sell these tickets omitting to inform the purchasers that, although *box* tickets, they are sold as *pit* tickets only. The possible occurrence, however, of a trifling mistake, which is soon rectified, is amply counterbalanced by the many conveniences attendant on the admissibility of the box tickets to the pit. Whilst the heavy engagements of performers, and the other great expenses of the theatre, render the subscription to the boxes necessarily so high, it is only equitable that the subscribers should have the means of, at least, a partial indemnity for the expense they incur, whenever circumstances prevent their availing themselves in person, or with their own parties, of their right of admission. The power of transferring the tickets to

the pit is objected to, as being the means of introducing improper company to that part of the house, as it affords the means of admission at a lower rate than the door price; but the practical inconvenience of this does not, perhaps, make itself greatly felt. And even if the evil was such as alleged, the infringement on the rights of the subscribers, by denying their tickets to the pit, would be no effectual remedy, as the same principle would exclude all the orders given by performers and the persons connected with the house, the facilities afforded by which, are, at least, as capable of being perverted: and to do this would be obviously impracticable. There can be no doubt that if the box tickets were excluded from the pit, the society in the pit would be very different; instead of all the men of fashion meeting there, the company would be such as frequent the pits of other theatres; in consequence of which, the price would necessarily be lowered. One of the *agrémens* of the King's Theatre is the certainty every one has of meeting his friends from all parts of the world. It is the resort equally of the lovers of music, the dance, and of those who care little for either, but who like to meet each other, and feast their eyes by gazing on all the most beautiful as well as the best dressed women resident in this country. To take care of the house, and to attend to the doors of the theatre, to the boxes and the stage, a great number of servants are employed. The housekeeper's situation is one of some trust, and usually filled by a person of corresponding character. The housekeeper superintends the state of the theatre, as to cleanliness and neatness, has apartments in the house, and a box appropriated to her own use. The box-keepers number about twenty, and receive salaries amounting aggregately to about three hundred pounds. The expense of the military guard employed at the door amounts annually to upwards of one hundred and fifty pounds. The company of performers are naturally to be considered under two distinct classes, as attached to the opera or to the ballet. The opera is under the guidance of the director of the music, if any is employed. The director assists the manager in the selection of the performances; and when fixed upon, he distributes the parts to the singers, and directs the general routine of representation, the effecting of which, in the minutest details, devolves on the stage-manager and the conductor of the music. By these, according to their several departments, the due execution of the parts is attended to, the training of the chorus-singers and inferior performers, the management of the scenery, and the performance of the orchestra. The engagements for the orchestra are in general made by the director; those of the performers, and other persons employed, by the manager. I have already stated my opinion, that in this country a composer of operas is an unnecessary part of the establishment of the King's Theatre. Should one, however, be retained, his duties are regulated by the terms of his engagement, and consist primarily in the composing of operas for the theatre, and attending to the mounting of them, when ready to be put in rehearsal. The composer, on applying himself to his task, moulds the first rough score of his music on the scale of the piano-forte, and this, when completed, forms the ground-work, or skeleton of the entire piece. The music having been applied to the words which are supplied by the poet of the theatre, the next step is to adapt the different parts of the music to the

capabilities of the performers, to whom the characters of the opera, when cast, are to be allotted, in order that the best effects may be produced with the means of the theatre; and in this resides the chief advantage of a composer being engaged to produce operas for a particular theatre. This adaptation being made, the scene of operations having been hitherto confined to the composer's apartment, the concert-room of the theatre, or some room of similar dimensions, is resorted to, and an embryo rehearsal of the whole vocal part of the opera gone through, the accompaniment being as yet limited to the composer's piano-forte. Before proceeding to the stage, the orchestral parts require to be set, and these are now added, according to the nature of the expression to be conveyed, and the strength of the instrumental music of the theatre. In many of Rossini's operas, parts are composed for military bands behind the scenes, in addition to the orchestra. The opera having by these gradations received its form, and the composer's finishing touches being bestowed upon it, it is committed to rehearsal in the regular manner, the getting up, or mounting, being performed under the superintendence of the composer, with the director, conductor, and stage-manager, though two of those latter characters frequently unite in the same person. The word rehearsal summons up, to all practically acquainted with its meaning, a scene beyond description. If the performances of a theatre are intended to represent the truth of human nature, a rehearsal is the living reality—the scene where the veil is rent in twain, and all the turmoil laid open to the view which can be produced by the undisguised operations of vanity, self-love, and jealousy. The fabled crowds who petitioned Heaven to allot their parts in life otherwise than Fate had cast them, are but a type of the inmates of a theatre behind the scenes, when contending for prominent characters in an opera. Perhaps with the very first performers there is not much of this, as their right to the principal parts cannot be disputed. But dire is the struggle among all below. A part rather better than another is an apple of contention, which, to manager, director, and conductor, proves a most bitter fruit. As every person likes to have that character which may best serve—not the general effect of the piece, or the interests of the theatre, which are wholly immaterial—but his or her own object in making the greatest display possible; and as non-concession is the permanent rule of the place, the opera is placed in the pleasing predicament of being able neither to get one way nor the other. The prima donna, whose part is settled, attends the rehearsal, and the seconds, being displeased with her own station in the piece, will not go on; and the first lady, indignant at being detained to no purpose, goes away, and the business is over for the day. If the manager is positive, the lady falls ill. Biagioli, being refused a part she wanted in 'Elisa e Claudio,' took to her bed for two days, in consequence, as she said, of being so afflicted by my decision. The refusal to proceed is the more effectual engine, because it puts all the rest of the company out of humour at their time being occupied needlessly: all complain, and a dialogue goes on, in which every body talks at once; and probably three different languages, at least, being simultaneously employed by different speakers, the result may be conceivable, but not expressible. The signori protest, the signore exclaim, the choruses are wonderfully in concert in their lamentations,

the director commands, entreats, stamps, and swears, with equal success, and, in the midst of the Babel, the gentlemen of the orchestra, who wish all the singers at the devil, endeavour to get over the business of the day by playing on without the vocal music. The leader of the orchestra, finding all ineffectual, puts on his hat and walks away, followed by violins, basses, trombones, and kettle-drums, *en masse*; and the scene at length concludes as it may, the manager, composer, and director, being left to calculate together the progress of business. The general wish before alluded to, on the part of performers, of strengthening their own parts by the introduction of extraneous matter, without regard to its effect on the general tone and character of the piece, is a principal cause of disunion between the director and the singers, and seldom overcome without some sacrifice. To know how these jarring elements are to be composed into harmony, requires almost the experience of a life. The flatteries, the compliances, the power of diplomacy, requisite to effect this object, are infinite. Decision and address are indispensable: to be too uncompromising is dangerous, but to be too accommodating is worse. The opera being at length, with whatever sacrifices, put in a way of representation, is announced, and when presented, the composer presides in person at the piano-forte the three first nights of its appearance. The number of performers requisite to a perfect company for the presenting of operas, is now less definite than formerly, the *dramatis personæ* being in quantity more arbitrarily introduced into the piece. The present establishment (May 1828) is constituted as follows:—

First woman soprano	Mlle. Sonntag.
Second ditto	Mad. Pasta.
First contralto	Mad. Caradori.
Second ditto	Mad. Castelli.
First bass	Mlle. Brambilla.
Second ditto	Signor Porto.
Basso cantante	De' Angeli.
Buffo	Zueheli.
First tenor	Pellegrini.
Second ditto	Curioni.
Third ditto	Torri.
	Deville.

The chorus consists of sixteen men and twelve women singers, who receive annually together between six and seven hundred pounds. The ballet department comprises, a first and second ballet-master, and the following principal performers:—

First male dancer (at present)	Mons. Albert.
Second ditto	Gosselin.
Third ditto	D'Aumont.
First female dancers	Mad. Anatole.
	Mlle. Brocard.
	Mad. Lecompte.
	Mlle. Louisa.
	Mlle. Copere.
Second ditto	La Vasseur.
	Angelica.
	O'Brien.
	Lellaire.

The corps de ballet, comprising the dancers of inferior rank, consists of sixteen men and the like number of women.—Connected with the business of the stage are the

Scene painter and his assistants—Property man—Head tailor—Head mantua-maker—Wardrobe keeper—Draper for the men—Ditto for the ladies.

The dresses are, at least in the estimation of foreigners, whether in the opera or ballet, a subject of great moment, and of frequent disagreement, as every singer or dancer has an almost invincible abhorrence of, sparing the treasury, by making use of any dresses already in the wardrobe, however excellent, every one choosing to exercise his own taste in the adaptation of his garb. The dresses naturally introduce the dressing-rooms, the regulations of which, as established by the

usage of the theatre, are amusingly adapted to the rank of the performers. A prima donna is entitled to a separate dressing-room, with a sofa, and six wax candles; a seconda donna, a dressing-room, without a sofa, and two wax candles. The same principle obtains with the chief male performers, and with the first and second dancers of both sexes. Ludicrous as it may seem, these marks of precedence are insisted upon with the greatest exactness. Madame Vestris went beyond all others, and furnished herself with two additional candles; and one night, there not being, by some inadvertency, candles enough in the house, she stood on the stage behind the curtain, and refused to dress for her part until the required number of lights was obtained.* The performers inferior in station to those I have mentioned, dress in two general rooms, appropriated respectively to the ladies and to the gentlemen of the company. There is, however, an universal desire for the distinction of separate rooms, and sometimes an express article of the engagement provides for this question. The manager, as already mentioned, engages the performers and selects the performances; but his occupations, like his anxieties, are infinite. The engagements, it need not be now said, are attended with innumerable difficulties. This would be less the case were the negotiations conducted between the manager and performer, alone, without the intervention of third persons. But the crowd of foreigners, by whom both singers and dancers are usually surrounded, frustrate numerous engagements. Patientless doctors, amateurs, and idlers, haunt the houses of the performers, some of whom obtain an influence over them equally convenient to themselves and injurious to managers. Generally speaking, performers are not unreasonable in their own expectations, but the hangers on of their suite flatter their self-love, and excite them to make the most preposterous demands. The people who thus labour against the interests of a theatre, obtain nevertheless the greatest facilities of benefiting themselves through it, by the number of orders which, by means of the performers to whom they attach themselves, they are enabled to give away, thus acquiring a degree of consideration among those whom they oblige. The performers are the more liable to influences of this kind, from their general hospitality to their own countrymen here, from among whom they generally select some favourite who manages their concerns, and is consulted on every undertaking,—persons who occasion the more difficulty, from not being the ostensible parties to treat with. These individuals usually form a part of the family, are included in the invitations given to their superiors, and hence acquire many opportunities of advancing their own interests. The mode of life which obtains among the artists of the stage with whom my experience has brought me in contact, is, with a few exceptions towards either extreme, liberal and handsome, in proportion to their incomes. Both here and abroad I have been agreeably entertained at their houses, and at Paris I met at the table of Madame Pasta, including Rossini, almost all the musical talent of the place. She had a beautiful villa at Neuillé, where I also visited her, and found a similar assemblage. Many of the performers are persons of considerable talents and acquirements; their mode of life, and frequent migrations to and from the principal cities of Europe, and perpetual change of society, give an ease and life to their conversation. Their foreign tastes and habits

* We beg our readers will notice this piece of absurdity, of which we should not have conceived any lady capable.

render their society more attractive; and could the situation of manager be divested of the cares and difficulties inherent to it, it would not be devoid of pleasure, in mingling with characters strongly marked, and often highly interesting. But as it is impossible to reconcile inconsistencies, he who embarks on the sea of management must be content to enjoy such rare moments of calm and sunshine as mingle with the storms to which he is exposed. For myself, I have rarely failed, even when most surrounded with difficulties, to make the most of the pleasant places into which my path has occasionally led, and have found in management, as in the universal business of life, that the best guardian against calamity is a disposition to be happy when in my power, and quietly to acquiesce when misfortune is inevitable.

We trust that the remainder of Mr. Ebers* days may be as happy and prosperous as the goodness of his heart and kindness of his disposition—(unembittered and unchanged by the thousand trials to which he has been exposed during his unfortunate "Seven Years")—as that period was unlucky and annoying.

Dr. Walsh on the Gnostics.

[Third notice: conclusion.]

"ANOTHER of this device (says Dr. W. referring to the gem described at the conclusion of our last notice) is rendered still more curious from the circumstances connected with it, which were communicated by Colonel Belford, in whose possession the gem now is, and who had it from his father. Immediately after the battle of Culloden, the baggage of Prince Charles Edward fell into the hands of the Duke of Cumberland's army, and many private and curious articles in his cabinet came into the possession of the late General Belford, who took it. Among the rest was a stone set in silver attached to a ring, which proved to be a Gnostic amulet. It is highly probable that the superstitious prince had obtained it on the continent, as a charm, and carried it as a protection in the hazardous enterprise in which he was engaged.† It is a ruby blood-stone: on one face is the figure represented on the former, having the serpentine feet turned both to the same side as the shield; and the whole form evidently threatening hostility. In this attitude of offence it represented Mars; and so seems an appropriate emblem for the occasion on which it was used.—The next is the angel Michael, having the legend MIXAHA over his head. On the opposite face are the words ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ, the might or power of Michael. These circumstances allude to the extraordinary powers and functions conferred on angels by the different Gnostic sects, from Simon Magus downwards. They all held, as we have seen, that angels were the fabricators or architects of the universe, and Cherinthus affirmed they were superior to Christ himself; and this opinion was so early entertained, that the apostle Paul thought it necessary to warn the Colossians against the seductions of those who 'came in

* We congratulate Mr. Ebers on the success of his benefit and book, to the former of which every body went, and the latter of which every body buys. But how small, in comparison with his great losses, are the proceeds to be derived from these! Surely something more might still be done in the higher quarters, and amongst those who have derived so many favours from him, than in his power to oblige. We hope his old committee will take these remarks into consideration.

† We have no doubt of this fact. Several charms, &c. were found among the Stuart papers brought from Italy a few years ago, and direct proofs of the prince's belief in their efficacy.—Ed. L. G.

the religion of the angels,' boasting, as Tertullian says, 'that the angels were the artificers of nature.' They further said, as Theodoret affirms, that the law was given by them, and no one had access to God except through them. Hence we find on the Gnostic gems the names of numbers of their angels. But the chief and most highly venerated was Michael, the archangel; inasmuch so, that oratories were erected to him in Asia Minor, where divine honours were paid to him.—The gem which follows belongs to the class of *κρυπτογραφος*, or those with dogs' heads. It represents figures on both faces which very frequently occur on the Gnostic remains. The first is the Egyptian deity Anubis, who was worshipped with a dog's head in a variety of forms, and his name inscribed on a number of different figures. Nor was his worship confined to that country: he was considered by the Greeks and Romans the same as Mercury, and is therefore called by Plutarch Hermanubis. He is for this reason represented with the symbols, and as performing the functions, of Mercury, holding a caduceus, and leading souls to hell; and so he is described by Apuleius. All these circumstances are recognised and exhibited on various gems of the Gnostics.—On the opposite face of this stone is the figure of a female, with her finger on her lips. The Egyptians imagined the deity Harpocrates, who presided over silence, and was always represented as inculcating it by holding his finger on his lips.*—It has been seen that Basilides imposed silence as a necessary part of the discipline of his sect; and hence the symbol of silence is frequently found on the Gnostic gems, under different representations of Harpocrates.—Connected with Anubis is the following representation of Mercury, the form under which he was worshipped by the Greeks. As Anubis was supposed to be Mercury, and had his symbols and functions assigned him, so alternately Mercury was supposed to be Anubis, and is thus exhibited on the Gnostic gems. He is here depicted sitting, as if resting from his active labours. He has all the symbols of Mercury about him; but what particularly distinguishes him is his three legs, one of which is without a winged buskin, indicating that it belongs to his other form. Fulgentius says that legs were under the particular guardianship of Mercury. He is here identified with Anubis, by the initial letters AN in the legend.—The next is a representation of Anubis and Mercury united, and exhibited together in the same body under a double form.—The gem which follows is a representation of Jupiter, according to the unmixt mythology of the Greeks and Romans. We have seen that Simon Magnus was represented by his disciples under the form of this god, and it is highly probable that this gem was fabricated by his particular followers.—On the opposite side is a very curious inscription, and the only one existing, found in that form. The letters are arranged so as to represent the coil of a serpent; and though the figure of the reptile is omitted, his image is preserved in the inscription, which is as follows:—ZABEPBEBEPBACACIPACIPBPHIHC. CEMECIAAM.—The gem which follows represents an angel guiding a crocodile with two heads. The crocodile, like sundry other animals, was converted by the Egyptians into an emblem to represent the sun; and this arose, perhaps, from the fanciful idea, that the animal has 365 teeth, the number of days in the year, and so indicating a solar revolution. In the gem annexed, the crocodile has two heads,

* "Aurelius calls him *σιγιστος*, from *σιγη* silence.—*Apoll. to Paus.*"

neither of which naturally belongs to it. The winged figure on its back seems one of the Gnostic angels, the architects of the universe, directing the solar course, and so guiding the world.—The gem which follows is of an unusual form; that of the scarabeus, or beetle. The insect is not cut on the stone, but the stone is formed into the shape of the insect; and on the convex back is represented Isis, or the Egyptian Ceres, reclined beside the Nile, with two vases of Egyptian corn, the emblem of vegetable fecundity, naturally expressed by symbols of the sun's rays and the Nile. An amulet of Isis was held in great sanctity: the wearer hoped to obtain by it, according to Kircher, every thing that related to the earth, as fertilised by the Nile—an abundance of earthly goods. This stone is without an inscription.—The one that follows is also without an inscription. It represents the union of two persons, for whose protection and happiness the amulet was intended, and consists of real and emblematic figures. The two which follow are medical amulets.—The first is engraven on a convex piece of schist. It represents an ibis standing beside an altar. For the benefits supposed to be conferred by this bird on man, it was adopted by the Gnostics as one of the emblematic figures; and the amulet of the ibis was used in different diseases, particularly against affections of the head.—The next represents a combination of three heads, that of an elephant joined to human faces. The elephantiasis was at this period a very loathsome and mortal distemper. It was so called, because the body, but particularly the face, was covered with blotches and papule like those of the elephant. Quintus Serenus, the Basilidian physician, who describes the disease, also prescribes the cure, which he says is the juice of the bark of the cedar tree. In the gem here presented is the head of an elephant, holding in his proboscis the branch of a tree, whose foliage exactly resembles that of a cedar, which alludes to the disease and mode of cure; and the faces annexed are intended to represent those of the patient, when diseased, and when cured of the remedy.—The last is highly characteristic of the Gnostic sects, as they were depicted by contemporary writers. It is in the form of a seal-ring, and probably worn as such. It was obtained from a soldier who brought it from Egypt, on the return of the English army from that country. The surface is covered with Gnostic figures and characters, interspersed with priapi, phalli, and other obscene emblems, confirming all that Christian historians have written on the obscenity of these impure and mysterious Christians, who, in the words of the Apostle, 'crept in unawares, turning the grace of God into lasciviousness.'

"It was the particular fate of Christianity, and it adds another proof of the miraculous interference of Providence in its preservation, that its first promulgation should be accompanied with conceptions so extravagant, and conduct so flagitious, as that of some of the sects in the first ages; and that it had to overcome, not only the persecutions of its enemies, but the evil reports caused by its friends. The Heathens not knowing otherwise, or wilfully seeking occasion to excite prejudice against the 'new faith,' did not fail to impute the extravagance of the Gnostics generally to all Christians; and unfortunately the sect met with such acceptance, and its wild opinions and licentious practices were so congenial to the understanding and temperament of the people among whom they were circulated, that they

became in a short time numerous enough to afford a plausible pretext for confounding the sacred mysteries of the Gospel with the gross and fantastic perversion of them, and identifying the open and pious Christian with the obscure and impious Gnostic. We know that this prejudice was very early and very generally excited. When St. Paul arrived at Rome after his shipwreck, the first character he heard of Christianity was, that 'every where it was spoken against.' This account of the evangelists is confirmed by the Gentile historians. Suetonius calls the Christians men of a strange and malicious superstition. Tacitus says they were convicted of a hatred to the human race, and detested for their flagitious conduct. Arnobius affirms that the Gentiles believed Christ to have been a magician, and that all Christians equally practised magic. Nor were these reports confined to the Gentiles; the Jews were no less industrious in circulating them: they asserted that Christians ate their own children at their hidden mysteries, and we have seen that the practice of the Gnostics sanctioned this imputation; that they considered women to be common to all men—a tenet openly avowed by Epiphanius, son of Carpocrates; and that they mixed in promiscuous intercourse at their secret feasts—a custom which we know was common to all the Gnostic sects. Hence one of the eloquent advocates for the cause of Christianity in the earliest ages, complains that they were charged with three offences—impiety to God, suppers of Thyestes, and the concubinage of Edipus. But the account given by Minutius Felix of the charges brought against the whole Christian church, is not confined to vague and general rumours, but it is so minute and particular, that it seems to carry with it a conviction that it was as true as it was detestable. 'When a novice,' said his adversary, 'is to be introduced into a participation of Christian rites, an infant covered with meal or flour is placed before him. The novice, not knowing what is beneath, is desired to strike, which he does till he kills the child. It is then drawn forth, the blood licked, and the dismembered limbs eaten by all present, in order that the consciousness of guilt might bind together the novice and the initiated to silence and secrecy, by a common participation in an atrocious act. A day is then set apart for a general celebration of their mysteries, and at the appointed time they assemble together—sisters, parents, children, relatives of all degrees, and of all ages and sexes. After the feast and wine had caused an excitement in the company, a hungry dog is tied to the only candelabrum in the room; he is offered meat by some of the company, and springing forward to seize it, he upsets the light, and the company are left in the dark.' The remainder of the passage is not fit to translate, though it is given in the language of one who was sincerely a Christian, and as chaste as he was pure in his life and writings, but who was compelled to pollute his pages with the foul charges of his adversaries, in order to refute them.

"The Heathens availing themselves of the odium excited by the conduct of the Gnostics, speedily commenced a persecution against the whole Christian community. It was in vain that the early fathers exposed the opinions and practices of these sectaries, and endeavoured to disentangle themselves from all connection with them, by contrasting their conduct and opinions with the pure doctrines and blameless lives of real Christians.—'If,' said Athenagoras in his energetic address to Aurelius Antoninus, 'the crimes objected to us be really true, and we are

capable of committing them, spare none of us of either sex, but slay us and our wives and children, till you eradicate a race of human beings who live after the manner of beasts. But if these charges against us are unfounded rumours and empty calumnies, it is your duty to institute an inquiry, and ascertain what our lives and opinions really are.' These and similar appeals were disregarded or disbelieved; and the Heathens pretended that they were not merely justified, but called upon to extirpate a race that, besides being disaffected to the government, were of a nature too gross and flagitious to be suffered to live. As Christianity therefore expanded itself, it soon began to suffer those persecutions which had been predicted by its Divine Author; and at length an effort was made, under Diocletian, to extirpate the religion of Christ, so extensive and persevering, that nothing less than a divine interposition seemed to have preserved it from total extinction.—The manner in which this was carried on, is evidence that the perpetrators thought they were exterminating an impure and ferocious race of Gnostics, to spare whom would be mercy misplaced, and an injury to society.—In some instances axes were blunted on their mangled limbs, and their executioners so tired with slaughter, that it was necessary to send for fresh men and new implements to complete the work of destruction. It appears also by the coin struck by Diocletian to commemorate their extirpation. The figure which is there intended to represent Christianity is the very Abraxas, with serpentine feet, found upon their gems, and represented as their god; and thus we see this single sect and its impure idol bringing destruction on the whole Christian church!"



The above fac-similes, copied from the work, represent the reverse of the coin struck by Diocletian, and a Gnostic gem. The human forms with serpent-like feet are evidently intended to represent the same being in both, and it is that which is found most frequently on the gems of this sect. Among those formerly given

by Montfaucon, and the new ones now first exhibited by Dr. Walsh, it occurs forty-two times. It was in fact the great ABPACAE IAO, or god of the Gnostics, and stood for the visible representation of his divinity; and the Gentiles, who supposed that all Christians were Gnostics, imagined this being to have been their god also. In striking a memorial, therefore, of their destruction, Diocletian naturally assumed this figure as a representation of the deity of the Christians; he places him on his coin naked and divested of his weapons, and Jupiter, the deity of the heathens, armed with his thunderbolt, dashing him down and trampling on him as he did on the Titans, who had equally, but as vainly, striven to dispossess him of heaven.

SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

An Exposure of Religious and Civil Despotism, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 169. By Thomas Parkin. London, 1828. Wightman and Cramp.

THIS volume is a strange farrago of omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis. The prophecies of Daniel, Paul, and John, form its foundations; but the superstructure defies analysis. The Roman Catholic church is denounced as the locusts foretold, and the Protestant church as the tails of locusts,—both devouring as much as can be wrung from the earth and its inhabitants. The author appears to be a strong-headed, wrong-headed man, whom "a little learning," and some fanaticism, have prompted to print a book that may be esteemed a curiosity in its kind.

My Early Days. Second edition, improved. 18mo. pp. 196. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd: London, Whittaker.

WE see no reason, in the improvements, to retract the praise we bestowed on the first edition.

Plain Sermons, preached in a Village Church. By a Country Clergyman. 12mo. pp. 317. London, J. Hearne.

THE humble title of this volume of excellent moral and practical lessons for a parochial congregation, does not conceal from us the writer of finished education, and endowments equal to his piety. It is dedicated to Lord Arden, and, we presume, by his son.

Historical and Descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church, the Free Grammar School, and Cheetham's Hospital. Part II. 4to. Manchester, Aqnew and Zanetti; and Ainsworth, London.

WE have just had time to look over the contents of this new Part of a publication, the first Part of which we have, in a previous Number, favourably noticed. The continuation now before us has every claim to be spoken of in the same tone of approbation.

We are afraid, that with purchasers of topographical works the graphic is apt to supersede in interest the literary part of the production. We are not inclined to quarrel with this predisposition, and hope it may not unfrequently tend to desirable results, in leading those who are attracted by the labours of the engraver to pay an attention, which they might not otherwise have bestowed, to the researches of the author. On this account, we will first mention the plates in this Part, which are four in number, engraved by Pye.

The first, from a design by Palmer, is really a very interesting production, and represents an Interior View of the Nave of the Collegiate Church at Manchester. This conveys an excellent idea of the original—independently

of its being *per se* a very well-arranged and finished piece of perspective. We observe that, in order to prevent any interruption of the view, the organ and other accidentals are supposed to be removed—a judicious feature in the piece. The view of the College Gateway, and one end of the Grammar School, is also excellent; and the figures introduced (two scholars in blue petticoats) very characteristic:—blue they are, though the engraver's ink leaves their tint a question. The next subject is a representation, and a very faithful one, of the College from the great yard: and the fourth displays some antique furniture belonging to the same venerable establishment. The plates have only one fault; and that is to be ascribed to the publishers: we mean the dedications inscribed at the foot of each, which injure the neatness of the *tout*. We would say, "let this be reformed altogether" in future.

Of the literary part of this number we have not room to say a quarter of what it deserves: it is as interesting as it is full of research. Part is from the erudite pen of Dr. Hibbert, and as such needs no further recommendation; and the remainder is well worthy of such society. Finally, we recommend the work to all lovers of the fine arts, and to antiquaries in general, confident that those who are led by our observations to acquaint themselves with it, will thank us for the introduction.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July 18, 1838.

MADAME ADELINA CATALANI lately made her *début* in the part of *Isabella*, in the *Italiana in Algeri*: she was loudly cheered on her first appearance, but enthusiasm cooled considerably, notwithstanding French gallantry. Neither her voice nor appearance were suited to the character she had undertaken; nor can she in any manner be compared to the queens of song who have preceded her: so that the Italian Opera will be much abandoned, unless fresh forces arrive.

Astronomers, jealous of the enjoyments of mortals, have endeavoured to embitter them, in predicting the destruction of the earth by fire in the year 1832: but these gentlemen having ceased to be considered oracles, their discoveries will little impede the progress of pleasure; and even were the prophecy credited, it would scarcely affect a nation who never take sorrow by the forelock, nor permit fear for the future to damp present gaiety. "Be merry to-day, for to-morrow we die," is the creed they adopt; and though we splenetic beings may ridicule their levity, as we term it, in the long-run the laugh turns against us; for while we are measuring out and weighing evils, they are reaping the little good there is. Still, however, there are a few exceptions to this philosophy, if we are to believe the *on dit* of the day. Some gentle frail ones have been frightened out of their seven senses (if senses they had), owing to the inflammable forebodings of messieurs the star-gazers; and, in their terror of being fried alive, have taken to devotion at least ten years sooner than the epoch usually assigned for renouncing follies in favour of prayers,—to the despair of noble wooers and sighing swains, who find themselves left in the lurch for father confessors: these spiritual guides, it is to be hoped, will indemnify the fair penitents for the sacrifice; and, indeed, if fame renders justice, no men possess in so high a degree the talent of consolation, and the art of healing Cupid's wounds, as the wearers of the *calotte*. According to some sages, tender consciences have had a false alarm, as there

still remains ample time for sinning and repenting, ere the globe explodes. *Selon eux*, a comet can never seriously affect a planet.

Philhellenism is all the rage, therefore Greeks are *à la mode*, and ladies are proud to have them at their *soirées*: this proves their *bon goût*, as many of that nation here are the perfection of "manly beauty." I met with several at a *bon-ton soirée*, dressed in the costume of their country, which sets off natural advantages: they appeared totally unconscious of their superior personal charms, for, unlike English and French dandies, the mirror never attracted their attention, nor did I once observe them either twisting their mustachios or admiring themselves; this they wisely left for others. To judge from appearances, these strangers looked the free people, and we the slaves; for while their garments hung in graceful folds, and permitted them to breathe, we seemed palpitating and convulsed into shape and form by dint of stays, straps, laces, pins, stiffened cravats, wadded coats, and all the paraphernalia of modern toilettes, which are such impediments to grace of motion. Amongst the foreigners was a young Athenian, whose fine features and noble expression of countenance were such as might inspire painters and sculptors: he evinced his surprise that a general costume was not adopted in Paris, as a means of weaning men and women from the constant occupation of dress; nor could he be made to understand how a continual variation of fashion was conducive to the prosperity of commerce. The liberty women enjoy, also, astounded him; but a *belle Française*, of as much wit as observation, soon convinced him that of all women, Europeans are the greatest slaves—from the cradle, dissimulation being the leading principle: our very language, she said, is equivocal; and so accustomed are we to mould our sentiments as society judges fit, that we at length lose the faculty of thinking or reasoning: few of us ever make acquaintance with ourselves, as our entire life is occupied "à sauver les apparences," a task not very easy, yet it is ours until death finishes the comedy." Mammams and aunts appeared highly displeased at such bold assertions, and drew their daughters and nieces away, lest they might hear truth, and become disgusted with the practice of disguise; for if "our existence is a false nature," it is rendered doubly so by education: no one is, or dare be, themselves, which, perhaps, may in some measure account for the sameness of life, and the little originality of mind which exists.

Like all those who go in quest of pleasure, à quel prix que ce soit, I went to the fête of the Duke de Bordeaux, which was crowded for some hours, in spite of wind and weather. The rain, however, prevented the waters playing, and many other projected amusements,—so that altogether the day passed most dullly. The little duke was dressed *en cuirassier*, and reviewed his young troop, about thirty in number, sons of soldiers, (the eldest of whom did not appear above nine years old), which went through all the military evolutions with the exactness of veterans. It was by far the most interesting sight I witnessed; for both the troop and its commander enjoyed unmixed happiness, looking not a little proud of their uniform. Potiers performed in the evening, and had the honour of exciting royal laughter; for which sin the poor comedian will, one of these days, be denied Christian burial, and sent to the infernal regions.

Beggars are now occupying the consideration of philanthropists (if such really exist). A

proposition has been lately made to secure a home for ambulating poor, and provide work for the most robust: but all partial plans are but drops of benevolence in the ocean of misery; and no one seems inspired with feelings of general good, or to really desire a system, which would assure the common comforts of life to all;—at least those who propose such, are looked on as mad, and as enemies to the higher classes, who calculate their elevation by the depth of others' wretchedness.

Booksellers in London appear very dilatory in sending over new works. "Pelham" has had a kind of partial fame here, owing to a few stray volumes which have crept into Paris; but at none of the libraries can it be had. I have not read it, but have heard it panegyrised by Frenchmen, who consider it one of the best critiques on modern society which have appeared; and I know not whether the author will esteem as a compliment its being said, that the rôle of pick-pockets is so admirably described, that he must have been one of the party himself.

The famed poet Lamartine, whose muse is worthy of comparing with that of Byron, is, I understand, soliciting an *ambassade*, for which ambition men of talent do not forgive him; but, it appears, the vulgar stare and envy of the multitude possess an all-powerful charm, otherwise such a genius could never support being cramped in political irons: after having soared so high, to desire to wade through all the by-ways of intrigue, is inconceivable.

Recollections of Colombia, &c. corrected.

Kingington, July 22d, 1828.

SIR,—As you cannot be supposed to vouch for the correctness of statements given in your columns as extracts from any work which you review, it is, perhaps, hardly reasonable to expect that you should, in every instance, lend your valuable pages to the refutation of calumny, exaggeration, or direct falsehood.—When, however, the last is of a most aggravated description, and is circulated for no obvious reason but to minister to its author's love of the sanguinary or of the marvellous, and particularly where its uncontradicted reception is calculated to affix a deep stigma on a whole nation (which, though not distinguished for the merciful conduct of its wars, should still not be wantonly accused of inhuman deeds never perpetrated), I think common justice demands that some opportunity should be afforded of removing so unmerited a reproach.

The "Officer of the Columbian Navy," whose work is noticed in your *Gazette* of last week, attempts to shock his readers by the recital of a deliberate murder of 1300 Spaniards, at the Moro of Barcelona, when that place was taken by General Urdeneta.—Now, sir, I was present at the capture of that city, and at the operations (in part) against the Moro; and I boldly affirm, that no such occurrence ever happened: nay, more, I will assert, that if the salvation of their colonies had depended on the effort, the Spaniards could not have collected 1300 men throughout the whole province of Barcelona, much less at a spot so little demanding the services of a body thus numerous.

The fact is, sir, the Spaniards (whose force was very inconsiderable) did not strike their colours (as your author, to exhibit his own forbearance and generosity, avers), but set fire to the works, wherever the process of ignition was practicable, and then sallied forth to make their way through the besiegers into the open

country; and in passing a narrow neck of land, which at low water connects the Moro with the Continent, the commandant and six or seven men (perhaps one or two more) were killed by the Columbians, in a fair attempt to repel the sally.

The cold-blooded massacre of 1300 men, as related by your author, is either the fruit of his own invention, or, to judge more charitably, of his reliance on the relation of others: but if such be the general character of his details, it is well for him that he writes anonymously. It is, however, but justice to say, that his after-statement of the murder of a young Spanish captain and three men, is, in most respects, but too true.

I have, sir, no other motive for this intrusion on your attention, than a wish to guard the public against such needless fabrications. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE LAVAL CHESTERTON,

Late Captain of the Colombian Army.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR AUGUST.

8th day—the sun enters the constellation Leo. 20th day—passes close to the bright star Regulus; and the earth, as seen from the sun, is proceeding through Aquarius.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	H.	M.
C Last Quarter, in Aries . . .	2	3	38
● New Moon, in Cancer . . .	10	4	48
☾ First Quarter, in Libra . . .	18	2	46
● Full Moon, in Aquarius . . .	24	17	38
C Last Quarter, in Taurus . . .	31	16	38

On the morning of the 9th day, about an hour before sunrise, a very beautiful combination of the moon with the planets Mercury, Venus, and Saturn, may be observed in the N.E. by E. in the constellation Cancer—Saturn and Mercury to the north, and Venus to the south of the moon; these latter will be similarly illuminated, each exhibiting a fine crescent,—the moon waning to her disappearance in the solar rays, and Venus expanding to a full bright orb. 16th day, 17 hrs.—the moon in conjunction with Jupiter. 20th day, 22 hrs. 15 min.—with Mars.

3d day—Mercury stationary. 9th day—Conjunction with Venus. 12th day—Greatest elongation, and visible a short time before day-light, which is the most favourable time for seeing him, the atmosphere being clearer near the horizon before the rising, than after the setting of the sun. 16th day, 15 hrs.—conjunction with 3 Cancri. 17th, Ascending node. 21st, Perihelion. 28th, conjunction with Regulus in Leo.

13th day—Venus 1 digit east illuminated, apparent diameter 52 sec. 18th, stationary. This planet will be twice this month in conjunction with Saturn,—on the 13th and 31st days. This is explained from the combined motions of the earth and the other planets, which make them appear at one time to be moving in the order of the signs, or *direct*, and at another time, contrary to this order, or *retrograde*: the period of time in which the planets retreat in the zodiac, with the spaces they describe, vary according to their distance and velocity; the earth moving between the orbits of the other planets, (at the rate of nineteen miles in a second of time) causes, to a spectator who considers himself at rest, most of those irregularities which are observed in the motions of those bodies. The following table will exhibit more fully these interesting particulars:—

	Retrogradation in days.	Area of Retrogradation.	Velocity in Miles, per second.
Mercury	22	150	30
Venus	42	160	23
Mars	70	180	15
Jupiter	120	9	8
Saturn	135	6	6
Uranus	151	4	4

Mars, though he continues but a short time above the horizon, appears as a very splendid object in the bow of Sagittarius; and as he has lately beamed forth on the midnight sky, might have been considered as a new star, which was the idea in the year 1719. Many satisfactory telescopic views have been obtained of this planet during the past and present months, the spots on his orb being singularly distinct: this is not always the case, even when in opposition, or nearest the earth: at the time he is also in perihelion, or nearest the sun, there seems some physical cause, arising probably from his atmosphere, which renders his disc occasionally very indistinct.

1st day—Jupiter will leave the constellation Virgo, and re-enter Libra. There will be only two visible eclipses of the satellites this month, which will occur as follows:—

Emission.

D. H. M. S.
First satellite . . . 24 6 3 33

Immersion.

D. H. M. S.
Second satellite . . . 6 8 50 47

Remarkable configurations at 8 hrs. 3d and 17th days, all the satellites to the east; and on the 13th and 27th days, all to the west of the primary. 31st day, the first and second satellite on the disc, the third to the east, and the fourth to the west of Jupiter.

2d day—Saturn enters the constellation Cancer, but is too near the sun for satisfactory observation.

1st day—Uranus re-enters Sagittarius, and transits the meridian at the following times respectively:—

D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
1 11 21 | 11 10 41 | 21 10 9

A telescope of considerable power is requisite to see the satellites of this planet. The primary had been discovered some time before the secondaries; and, as in the instance of Jupiter's satellites, were considered as small fixed stars, near which Uranus was passing: their situation was noted, and in the course of a month they were ascertained to revolve about the newly-discovered planet. The light of these satellites is exceedingly faint; the second is the brightest, and its orbit is apparently elliptical: their magnitude is supposed to be equal to those of Jupiter. When eclipses of the satellites of Uranus occur, they appear to ascend through the shadow of the primary, in a course nearly at right angles to the ecliptic; and the motions of all of them are retrograde.

SOLAR SPOTS.—The spots on the sun still continue in sufficient number and magnitude to excite observation; some of those called facule, or spots brighter than the surface of the sun, are entering on the eastern edge of the disc, Wednesday morning, 23d inst. 8 hrs. 30 min., and may be considered as precursors of those which are distinguished by a dark nucleus, and surrounding umbra.*

Deposited.

J. T. B.

* In the paper of the Solar Spots, No. 396, page 425, col. 2, line 7, it was stated that the solar atmosphere was 800 miles high. This was an error; it should have been not less than 1843 miles, nor more than 2765 miles. It is the solar mountains that are calculated to be 300 miles in altitude.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

PROFESSOR MONTE, of Heidelberg, has lately published, with remarks, a notice, by Mr. Assall, the inspector of mines in Pennsylvania, with respect to the natives of North America and to Indian antiquities. This antiquary has visited, and carefully examined, the remains of former times which exist in the forests of that country. He describes two kinds; those which seem to have belonged to the ancestors of the actual natives, and those which seem to indicate the presence, at some remote period, of a people more civilised than Indians. The latter consist of fortifications of earth or stone, tumuli, mummies, idols, and utensils.—It is in the states of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, that the greater number of these fortifications are found. One has been discovered to the south of Lake Ontario; the others, which are not far from one another, are placed on a line which stretches in a south-westerly direction to the river Chenango, near Oxford. These fortifications differ in form. The ramparts are sometimes only five, and sometimes thirty feet high; and they enclose sometimes ten, sometimes fifty acres. The neighbourhood of a river, with fish, and a site not subject to inundation, have always determined those by whom these fortifications were built. A kind of covered way communicates between them and the river. The entrance is not always direct. In front, and interiorly, there is frequently a little rampart which defends the entrance. This arrangement bears an analogy to the fortification which the Romans placed at the entrances to their camps, and which they called *clavicula*; but with the Romans it was an exterior work. In some of the areas which these fortifications surround, are little artificial hills, intended either to assist in the defence, or to afford the means of overlooking the enemy. Near Cercleville, in the Ohio state, is a circular fortification, comprehending a square one; the walls of which latter are so accurately adjusted by the cardinal points, that it is difficult to believe that the constructor of them was destitute of astronomical knowledge. A few arrow-heads, and the remains of some very fine pottery, in which traces of glazing are visible, are all that has yet been discovered in these places.—The tumuli are of various heights; some only four feet, others exceeding a hundred. The bodies over which they were heaped seem to have been previously submitted to the action of fire. There have been found in them some copper studs, plated with silver, fragments of scabbards, a copper and silver hilt of a sword, a mirror of mica membranacea, and some stone knives and hatchets. The idols exhibit only an unformed trunk, and a head of the coarsest workmanship. The mummies have nothing particular about them. It is Mr. Assall's opinion that the people who have left these remains came from Asia by crossing Behring's Straits.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Analysis of the Proceedings 1827-8.

VII. "On Part of the First Book of Apian's Civil Wars of Rome." By the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke, V.P.R.S.L.—This paper contains a minute outline of the relative positions occupied by the Roman and Italic armies in the first campaign of the Italic or Social War; an explanation of the confusion which has arisen between the two Cæsars, Sextus and Lucius, mentioned in this part of the Roman history; and, in an appendix, an

attempt to give a more complete and accurate genealogy of the Julian or Cæsarian family than has before been compiled.—*Read Feb. 6th, 1828.*

VIII. "Historical Notices of Nicomedia, the ancient Capital of Bithynia." By Sir W. Ouseley, LL.D. R.A. R.S.L.—Ancient geographers are divided upon the question, whether Astacus, Olbia, and Nicomedia, were names successively given to the same city, which occupied the site where Iz-Nikmid, or Ismid (the Turkish corruption of Nicomedia), now stands; or whether these were the names of three different cities, situated not far from each other: the author of this memoir inclines to the former opinion. The last of the three names was derived from Nicomedes the First, king of Bithynia; by whom Astacus, founded about 700 years B.C. by a body of Megarensians, was rebuilt or enlarged in the third century before the same era. After having undergone successive devastations, by an earthquake, and by the predatory inroads of the Scythians or Goths, at the latter end of the second and beginning of the third centuries, and having speedily recovered from the effects of those calamities, it was decorated by Dioclesian with a variety of works of luxury and utility, on a scale calculated to rival Rome itself. It was upon a plain near this city that that emperor solemnly abdicated the supreme authority. Here also it was, that, in 324, Licinius resigned his share of the imperial purple to Constantine the Great, who died at a palace in the vicinity in the year 337. In the middle of the fourth century another earthquake, and a conflagration caused by it, entirely overthrew and destroyed this magnificent capital. From that period to 1330, when it fell into the hands of the Turks, few particulars of its history are known. That the information collected by Sir W. Ouseley from a great variety of authors, and compressed into this paper, is not more copious and satisfactory, he attributes in part to the loss of the Bithyniac, a work in eight books, by Arrian (a native of Nicomedia), which would undoubtedly have cleared up many obscure passages in the history of his country. The writer had the satisfaction to discover the tomb of that distinguished philosopher, historian, and general, at Dabeneh, the ancient Sophon, about twenty miles from Nicomedia, of which discovery an account is given in his Travels. An able and inquisitive antiquary might yet, it is believed, if allowed to prosecute his inquiries, succeed in extricating from oblivion many valuable fragments of antiquity among the remains of Nicomedia.—*Read March 5th, 1828.*

IX. "On the Demi of Attica." By W. M. Leake, Esq. M.R.S.L.—*Read April 2d and 16th, 1828.*—A paper of various minute historical and topographical details. Since the Annual Report was made, this valuable classical inquiry has occupied several readings.*

COLUMBUS.

In the Seventh Number of "the Passes of the Alps," a notice of which will be found in another part of our present Number, Mr. Brockedon, speaking of the Pass of the Cornice, of which that Number is an illustration, says—"There is one spot of great interest upon the route, the village of Cogoletto, which has the

* The Council propose to bring out the Second Part of the First Volume of Transactions in the course of the present Year.—A second fasciculus of hieroglyphics, forming the completion of Vol. II. of the whole work, has been published, with the title and table of contents to the volume, at the same price as the former fasciculus, viz. one guinea to members, and two guineas to the public.

distinguished reputation of being the birth-place of Columbus. Its distance is about eighteen miles from Genoa. Whilst the author was resting at Cogoleto for refreshment, he was invited to visit the house, and even the chamber, in which the great discoverer was born. That the state of Genoa attaches belief to the evidence that this was the place of his nativity, is shewn in the fact that a civil officer, a *préposé*, is stationed here, a part of whose duty it is to show the house to strangers. The following inscriptions painted on the front of the house, in the Contrada Guiggioli, mark its situation, and point out its importance:—

‘ Con generoso ardir dall’ Arca all’ onde
Ubidente il vol Colomba prende,
Corre, s’ aggira, terren scopre, e fronde
D’ olivo in segno al gran Noè ne rende.
L’ imita in ciò Colombo, né s’ seconde,
E da sua Patria il mar solcando fende,
Terreno alfin scoprendo diede fondo,
Offrendo all’ Iapano un nuovo Mondo.

‘ *Id.* 2. Dicembre, 1650.

‘ Prete Antonio Colombo.

‘ *Hospes aiste gradum: Fuit hic lux prima Columbo
Orbe Viro majori; Huius nūlis arcta Domus!*

‘ *Unus erat Mundus; Duo sunt, ait iste, fuerit.*

“ In an able and very interesting inquiry into the birth-place of Columbus, by Mr. Washington Irving, in his *Life and Voyages of Columbus*, recently published, he concludes that Columbus was born in the city of Genoa. Mr. Irving admits, however, that at one time Cogoleto bore away the palm from other places which also claimed the honour of having given birth to Columbus. Mr. Irving’s researches have invalidated all other claims except those of Genoa and Cogoleto; but his arguments have not removed the honour from the latter place. In a foreign country, every native of the little republic was a Genoese; and Columbus would have described himself as a Genoese, and not as a native of Cogoleto. Mr. Irving considers the strongest evidence in favour of the city of Genoa to be found in the declaration of Columbus in his will, executed in 1498, ‘ *Siendo yo nacido en Genova.*’ If this will had been written at Genoa, he might have said, ‘ *I being born at Cogoleto.*’ but in Spain, where the locality of Cogoleto was unknown, he writes as a Genoese: even now, every wandering boy from the state of Genoa, without regard to the place of his birth, replies to the inquiry, ‘ *Whence did you come?*’ ‘ *Genova.*’ and every native of the state, from Sarzanne to Ventimiglia, is ‘ *a Genoese.*’ In reply to one remark of Mr. Irving’s, it may be said, that the great Andrea Doria, with as much patriotism as Columbus, and more power, never exercised it in favour of Oneglia, his birth-place, but of Genoa, his country. Mr. Irving mentions a codicil, executed by Columbus sixteen days before his death, in which he leaves a book ‘ *to his beloved country, the republic of Genoa.*’ and he admits that one or both of the two admirals named Columbus, with whom Columbus sailed, was a native of Cogoleto; but the circumstance, also mentioned by Mr. Irving, of the preservation of the portrait of the great discoverer by the families who claim him at Cogoleto, is strongly in their favour. It is not pretended that this portrait represents any other than Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America; and this fact, in connexion with the tradition which has through successive generations pointed out the house in which he was born, and upon which the above eulogies were painted nearly 200 years since, by a member of his family, goes far to justify the claim of Cogoleto to the honour of being the birth-place of Columbus.”

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Passes of the Alps. By W. Brockedon.
No. VII.

THE present Number of this highly interesting work contains the Pass of the Cornice, being the route on the shores of the Mediterranean, from Genoa to Nice. “ *Strictly speaking,*” Mr. Brockedon observes, “ *it is not a Pass of the Alps, but rather a road by which the Alps are avoided.* Its situation, its object, and its importance, however, require that it should hold a conspicuous place in these illustrations; for it was one of the earliest passes known between France and Italy; and, from its recent completion as a carriage-road, is likely to become one of frequent use, particularly for invalids. * * * By the route of the Cornice, the invalid, who leaves England even in the depth of winter, may reach the warm and genial climate of Italy, without encountering the Alps in his passage.” The plates in the seventh Number are at least equal in excellence to any of their predecessors. Pont Saint Louis, near Menton, Bordighera, Moriole, Ruins of the Trophea Augusti at Turbie, and Nice, are especially romantic and picturesque.

Outlines from the Ancients. Etched by T. C. Lewis. With Descriptions by G. Cumberland, Esq. Part III. Septimus Prowett.

GRACEFUL motion, dancing motion, floating motion, celestial or gliding motion, violent action, and enthusiastic action, form the subjects of the twenty plates of which the present part of this tasteful publication is composed. They must all be extremely valuable to the artist; and some of them, such, for instance, as No. 46, Two Sketches from Bas-reliefs; No. 50, Sagittarius; No. 51, A Medea or a Circe; No. 58, Hercules contending with a Stag, &c. are admirable examples of energy, grace, and dignity.

A Print, containing Views of the West Fronts of Fourteen English Cathedrals, with the Plans and Arms. Arranged by J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. Drawn by C. Hacker; engraved by G. F. Storm.

A Print, containing Views of the Interiors of Fourteen Cathedrals, with a Border of Architectural and Sculptural Ornaments. Designed and arranged by J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. Drawn by C. Hacker; engraved by C. Storm.

WE have seldom seen two companion prints so interesting and amusing as these. The idea of comprehending so much curious matter in two sheets of paper does Mr. Britton great credit; and the manner in which this multifarious matter has been arranged exhibits his usual perspicuity and taste. The opportunity thus afforded, on easy terms, of comparing, by a glance of the eye, the beauties, external and internal, of so many of our noble and venerable cathedrals, must prove highly gratifying, not merely to the architect or the antiquary, but to every person of cultivated understanding and patriotic feeling.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DREAMER.

“ *There is no such thing as forgetting possible to the mind. A thousand accidents may and will interpose a veil between our present, conscious, and the secret inscriptions of the mind; but alike, whether veiled or unveiled, the inscription remains for ever.*”—*English Optum Eater.*

Rest from thy griefs! thou art sleeping now;
The moonlight gleam is upon thy brow;

All the deep love that o’erflows thy breast
Lies midst the bush of thy heart at rest,
Like the scent of a flower in its folded bell,
When e’en through the woodlands hath sigh’d
farewell.

Rest!—the sad memories that through the day
With a weight on thy lonely bosom lay—
The sudden thoughts of the changed and dead,
That bow thee as winds bow the willow’s head—
The yearnings for voices and faces gone—
All are forgotten!—sleep on—sleep on!

Are they forgotten?—no, ’tis not so—
Slumber divides not our hearts from woe;
E’en now o’er thine aspect swift changes pass,
Like lights and shades over waving grass.
Tremblest thou, dreamer?—Oh, love and grief,
Ye have storms that shake e’en the closed-up
leaf.

On thy parted lips there’s a quivering thrill,
As on a lyre e’er its chords are still;
On the long silken lashes that fringe thine eye
There’s a large tear gathering heavily—
A rain from the clouds of thy spirit pressed,
Sorrowful dreamer, this is not rest!

It is Thought at work amidst busied hours,
It is Love keeping vigil o’er perished flowers—
Oh, we bear within us mysterious things
Of memory and anguish, unfathomed springs,
And passion, those gulfs of the heart to fill
With bitter waves, which it ne’er may still.

Well might we pause e’er we gave them away,
Flinging the peace of our couch away;
Well might we look on our souls in fear,
They find no fount of oblivion here;
They forget not, the mantle of sleep beneath—
How know we if under the wings of death?

June 12th, 1850.

SONG: THE NAMING OF THE WINE.

“ *Cato idem propinquos feminis oculum dare jussit, ut scirent an temetum olerent: hoc tum vino nomen erat.*”
Pung.

Am! talk not of Love—’tis a bubble so fair,
That pleases the eye, lightly sailing above;
We bless it, then swiftly it fades into air,
Like joys we delight in, and pleasures we love.
But give me the cup of illusion, that cheats
E’en Love’s magic eyes of their tyrannous
pow’r,
And o’er the dull region of memory fleets
To drown the mind’s sting in its magical
shower!

And bless’d be the man who invented a juice
To elevate life’s sorry temperament here,
As, pressing the grape, he discover’d its use,
In driving out care by its own ruddy tear!
Yes, roses shall bloom o’er the Bacchanal’s
shrine,
And incense his vespers, as, reeling in bliss,
He blesses the name of that liquor divine,
The honest sage tells us was born in a kiss.
S.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

SECOND VISIT TO BROOKES’S.

THE *Brookes’s* which we visit is a very different place from that *Brookes’s*, of statesmen and card-players’ resort, where M.P.’s do congregate in body politic, and “ *rattle bones*” of a description more likely to illustrate the anatomy of the soul, than to develop (excepting the elbow) the various parts and uses of the body. Those thrown from the dice-box, and those exposed by the removal of muscle and tendon, afford indeed very opposite lessons:—the neatly-figured cube and the ugly skeleton clatter with extraordinary dissonance,—the one all excitement, pleasure, and passion—and

the other the stirless finale of all human excitement, pleasures, and passions. The trays and the catering, the sighs and the deuces, the grimacing and the sinking of the club-house, are vastly unlike the cold ribs and fleshless joints, the silence and the juiceless anatomy, the grinning and chop-fallen horrors, of the surgical resurrections from the house appointed for all living. Yet to this complexion all must come at last.

On Tuesday Mr. Robins had to begin his labours with many strange preparations, and exhibited a number of "organs," certainly not fit to be played upon, though some of them were called "tunica," (lots 4, 5, &c.) and others (such as lot 15) possessed "chords." In 16 the *vas deferens* was purchased by a Cockney apothecary, at a higher price than lot 14, in which the same anatomical substance occurred; but he mistook it for a vast difference, and so fancied he had bought a bargain. "Lot 46, a very fine and large specimen of scrofulous affection," was knocked down to a lady in recent weeds; while lot 5, compartment D, "the dried larynx of a monkey," was achieved by a dandy of the first tie. This being St. Swithin's day, we need hardly mention, that the entire sale, including the lungs of a toad, 59, and the leg and foot of a Chinese lady, 89, consisted of "wet preparations."

On Wednesday there were nothing but skeletons, &c. of Mammalia: many very curious specimens, the bare preservation of which seemed to be enough to have occupied the most able and industrious anatomist a busy life-time. The various orders, genera, and species, were skilfully classed; and Mr. Robins's Greek and Latin tongue sorely tried with nycti, cerco, and semno-pithecus, lagostomus-tridactylus, hydromys-chrysogaster, psedostoma and diplotoma, cynomys and genomys, helamys and ctenomys, echinotrix, erithizon, and onychura, hydrocharus-capybara, and other equally palatable names, fit only for a mouth educated at Eton or Rugby.

On Thursday, the ninth day (but there was no end to the nine days' wonder), anatomical parts, exquisitely prepared, were continued. The first compartment embraced some remarkable calculi; diseased livers, of which the patients died; spleens which had long ceased to trouble their owners; a fibula, stolen or taken most sacrilegiously by Sir Anthony from the coffin of Duke Humphrey, in St. Alban's cathedral; a beautiful preparation of a Thumb (not Tom); a tattooed skin, not a drum; "a preparation of a cauliflower-excrecence from the skin," enough to turn one's stomach from that elegant vegetable for ever, as would "the contents of a tumour situated beneath the skin, having the resemblance of boiled rice," from that grain; and a preparation of the human toes, certainly not one of the kickshaws most pleasant to behold.

Yesterday Mammalia were again the order of the day: several superb stuffed skins of animals were in the list; and as many horns as would stock Doctors' Commons for half a score of years, and afford both doctors and proctors plenty of fees; the taxing of which would perplex the other Commons for quite as many sessions, when brought forward by Joseph Hume, and rebutted by Dr. Phillimore.

To-day the sale is most interesting to the comparative anatomist, consisting of ears, eyes, &c. &c.; but as we cannot *a priori* have heard Mr. Robins, nor seen the effects of his persuasive powers, we will not, as hitherto, describe the result.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of Melodies, entitled the Loves of the Butterflies. The Poetry by T. H. Bailey, Esq.: the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Alexander Lee. Volume I. A. Lee and Lee.

THE popularity of "I'd be a Butterfly" probably led to this extension of the ephemeral species; but the idea, though well enough for a single song, does not seem to be susceptible of farther successful cultivation. At least the lyrical genius of Mr. Bailey has failed in prolonging it, and the *Loves of the Butterflies* have produced, in poetry, little better than grubs and caterpillars. Some of the airs, however, are very sweet; though others boast of but small attractions. The prettiest are, No. 2, the *Butterfly Beau*; No. 5, the *Butterfly was a Gentleman*; and No. 8, *One morn I left my boat*: though the last is a familiar old air, such as Mr. Lee has often the good taste to adopt, though rarely, if ever, the candour to acknowledge.

The Lay of Poor Louise. The Words from Sir W. Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*: the Music by W. Eavestaff. W. Eavestaff.

A VERY peculiar and very beautiful composition, with many original and striking changes in the time. It will be much liked.

Fantasia, &c. By Frederick Lemare. F. T. Latour.

A SWEET, and yet a sweet piece for the pianoforte, on an original air: it does great credit to the composer.

Non Più Andrai, as a Duet, &c. By V. Novello.

THIS well-known and much-admired air, from Mozart's *Figaro*, is happily arranged as a duet, which every one of our fair friends will find to be set in very easy and very beautiful style.

The Irish Harper. By J. Watson. Mori and Lavenau.

THE words of this ballad are by Mr. C. H. Freeman; and it has been sung with great applause at the Melodists' Club, for which it was composed. It is one of the most touching and pathetic airs which has appeared under the auspices of this institution; and confirms our high opinion of the skill and talents of Mr. Watson. We hope to see many musical publications of equal beauty from the same source.

Oh! come, dear Louisa. A Ballad. By J. Cowen, Esq. Composed by C. Salaman. Willis and Co.

WE find this a little insipid in practice, though there is no saying what a very fine voice might do with it.

Trip it, trip it, gentle Mary. Words and Music by the same. Willis and Co.

SUNG with much applause by Mrs. Feron; is a pretty and lively thing, and well adapted for the stage, though, like the foregoing, rather monotonous for private singing.

Leonara. C. T. Sykes. Goulding and Co. *Gay, gay is the Heart.* The same.

A SERENADE of much sweetness. We could not expect less from the arranger of "Gay, gay is the heart that with liberty glowing," which is extremely beautiful and animated, and quite equal to the best of the Swiss melodies.

Fortunato l'uom che prende agni. Sestetto. Arranged as a Rondo. By C. Hopwood. Goulding and D'Almaine.

MOZART's air in *Così fan tutti* is here well treated, and excellently adapted for young performers; being at once of easy execution and of great musical interest.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

ON Thursday *Tancredi* was produced for the benefit of M. Laurent, and the house was deservedly crammed in every corner, were it only in return for Mr. L.'s conduct towards the English Theatre in Paris. The part of *Tancredi* was played by Pasta, and *Amenaide* by Sontag (whose last night of singing it was), upon both of whom the public were rather hard for encores. A bad divertimento was then given, which was unanimously hissed, and then impudently applauded by the dancers themselves behind the curtain. The *Swiss Family* followed, in which Sontag and Mons. and Mad. Schutz supported the chief characters to admiration. The stage was so crowded with the overplus of the pit, that it was with difficulty the performers could move about. Had the season ended last night, it would have been a splendid finale to a splendid year.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

ON Thursday a very amusing and pleasant piece, considerably altered and improved, from *le Menteur Véridique*, was produced at this theatre, under the title of *He lies like Truth*, and was completely successful. The burden of the scene lay upon Wrench, the liar, and Benson Hill, the clincher; and they made it a light and laughable burden to the audience. Miss Goward, Miss Gray, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Baker, sustained the other parts. The adapter is, we believe, a Mr. Kimpton; and we are indebted to him for a very agreeable variety to the very agreeable and popular entertainments which nightly fill this theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS.

THE last representation of French plays took place on Monday, with the following pieces, *Chacun de son Côté*, *La Gageure Imprimée*, and *Valérie*; and we need hardly add, went off with the same *éclat* as on former nights. The house was very well attended. Mlle. Mars, though no stranger to the British public, has been too long so to the British boards; and we can only hope that she may have found her reception here sufficiently encouraging to induce her to repeat her visit next season.

THE FINE ARTS: PUFFING MADE EASY.

WHENEVER any art is carried to, or very near to, perfection, it deserves the notice of observers, whose business it is to mark the improvements in science, the progress of knowledge, and "the march of intellect." If the fact of the schoolmaster's being abroad, with his horn-book in one hand and his birch-rod in the other, was of sufficient consequence to attract parliamentary comment and the memorable denouncing of Mr. Brougham; surely the mountebank's being abroad, with his nostrums at one side, and his zany at the other, is of consequence enough to provoke literary observation and the compliments of a journal of *Bell-lettres*. This subject is suggested by the glorious puffs which it is the fashion of the time to circulate in the advertisements of *Vaux-hall*, some of the minor theatres, and other places of public resort. These attracting compositions are evidence of the civilisation, re-

finement, and gullibility of the period at which we have the good fortune to live; and as Vauxhall takes the lead in their production, we shall pay our first tribute to the matchless accomplishments of the suburban literati. One of the merits of modern Vauxhall seems to be, that the wetter the weather is, the more crowded are the walks, and the more splendidly do the fire-works explode: nothing can damp a genuine puff; and if it were possible for torrents of rain to do so, it ought to be remembered, that the writing is written before the rain hath fallen, though it can only appear in the newspapers of the ensuing morning. The *Times* of Thursday exhibits an exquisite specimen of these qualities. Wednesday, be it observed, was a chilly and showery night, succeeding an afternoon of very heavy rain; yet thus truly and grandiloquently begins the critique!! "The alluring combination of all that can gratify the senses, delight the fancy, or exhilarate the heart, which constitutes the peculiar charm of these gardens, has been seldom put forth more effectively than at the gala given yesterday evening, in honour of the coronation anniversary." The impartial reporter then proceeds to state, that as the rain had ceased before night-fall, and did not, of course, continue to pelt upon the heads and clothes of the delighted visitors, there was nothing to find fault with, "except the moist condition of the open walks;" but, "in consequence of the present arrangements," by which the gardens are closed up and covered in, this out-of-doors evil "was one of very partial operation."—"The performances commenced, as usual, with extraordinary feats of dexterity," "a species of exhibition (it is added) particularly germane to the place;" which is literally the truth, and may fairly be acknowledged, since the first and greatest feat of dexterity must have been to get together "a crowded audience," on such a night, to witness any thing in such a soaking scene and dripping condition! Ching Lano's "antics," "the broad jokes of the vaudeville," and other spectacles, are next panegyricised to the echo; not forgetting "the fire-works, which would have done credit to the creative ability of Mephistophiles himself, whom we (i. e. the *Times*, for there is no prefix of the word advertisement, often so creditable to that journal), suppose to possess the double powers of chief master of the ordnance (the office of Lord Beresford, who must have been superseded for his Lisbon correspondence), and head magician to the world in general!!" The summing up of this eulogium is not unworthy of its preceding fidelity and beauty. "The voluptuous character of the entire scene"—the voluptuous character of a tumbler's tricks, moist walks, and aqueous fire-works! "united to produce the most enlivening effect on the spirits, and the company were in a concatenation accordingly." Tony Lumpkin is quoted as an authority for the latter elegant phrase; but unless the company were of the not dubious description which we remarked on our visit to these quondam gardens, the obvious sense of it is by no means so clear as a rocket or a Roman candle. To this extravagant piece of fudge, is added a hint, that somebody of the name of Simpson, an "Inspector" of these shows, has been knighted; "to the no small satisfaction" of the *Times* newspaper!! This, indeed, would be carrying the chivalrous honour of knighthood to its acme. It was facetiously said of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, when he knighted a celebrated tourist and a famous musician (Sir John Carr and Sir John Steven-

son), that he was so fond of conferring the distinction, he had laid it upon the very carriages of the country (a Jaunting Car and a Gingle); but what would have been said if the "late Mr. Simpson" had been be-sirred in that land of bulls and blunders? Considering the wetness of the spot where he gained his spurs, it would be thought that pedestrianism naturally followed the carriage routine, and so a night or knight of Vauxhall might pass for a bog-trotter.

The voluptuous seductions of this highly favoured and over-flowing spot, have detained us so much, that we must be very brief with our other examples of the sublime art of puffery.* At the Coburg, "the development of naval horrors" is hailed with rapturous applause; and in another piece (a picture), General Suwarro, "with a boot on one leg, and a slipper on the other," probably the only leg-slipper ever seen—rivets universal sympathy, and receives undivided suffrages of numerous spectators. The crowds brought by these admirable productions are so immense, that if you do not go before "a 4 before 7," you may just as well stay at home, with your own slippers on your legs.

At Astley's, the Battle of Waterloo has suspended the Battle of Navarino; and the "anxious inquiries" of "many distinguished military officers" are thus happily answered.

Our Surrey and Sadler's Wells bills having dropped off somehow, we can only mention (from memory), that though the former has the cleverest of children not long from their wet-nurses; and though the aquatic spectacles of the latter boast of almost as much wet as Vauxhall, (where the *Noyades*, or drownings, are given gratis thrice a week), they are stated to make an equally deep impression on the public; so that full audiences run to be convulsed with laughter, or drowned in tears, every evening. And our general conclusion is, that the English people are excessively fond of dramatic entertainments, whatever may be pretended to the contrary.

VARIETIES.

Medal.—The King of Prussia has ordered a medal to be struck, to commemorate the Russian declaration of war against Turkey. One side of the medal is to represent a bust of the Emperor Nicholas—the other a warrior, armed as at the period of the Crusades, and receiving his sword from a female, the emblem of the Christian religion. This medal is to have the following inscription:—*Acinge ferromi gladium tuum.*

Russia.—By official documents published at St. Petersburg, it appears, that in the three years, 1824, 1825, and 1826, the balance of importation and exportation was in favour of Russia, to the amount of no less than 112,578,999 rubles. Russian commerce is evidently making great strides.

Lithochromy.—We some time ago mentioned, that attempts were making in Germany to apply the lithographic process to the purpose of imitating pictures in oil. It appears that a M. Malapeau has gone further than any of his competitors in these efforts. To complete one of his imitations, the stone has to pass twenty-seven times under the press; and it is said, that he thereby produces all the variety of colouring of which a painting is susceptible.

* The bills are equal to the newspapers: according to them, the gardens are "one entire scene of light," "form one blaze of splendour;" and, it is most wonderful to repeat! "the proprietors have no hesitation in recommending the public at large to visit Vauxhall." This is surely one of the most disinterested acts of kindness ever recorded!

We confess that we are rather incredulous on the subject.

Roman Antiquities.—At a country-house called Arenburg, in the neighbourhood of the Hague, an important discovery has lately been made of the ruins of a Roman edifice, the baked bricks of which bear the marks of the tenth, sixteenth, and thirtieth legions; as well as those of the army of Lower Germany. There was found at the same time a large quantity of fragments of oil and wine-bottles, furniture, ornaments, &c. The building itself is similar to the *Villa Romana*, the ruins of which have been discovered in this country.

The Cherokees.—The Cherokees, hemmed in on every side by a white population, and being no longer able to subsist by hunting and fishing, were compelled to betake themselves to agriculture and the mechanical arts; in which, during the last twenty years, they have made surprising progress. They inhabit commodious houses, united in villages; and many of them possess farms of thirty or forty acres, perfectly cultivated, and abundantly stocked with horses and cattle of all kinds. The Baptist, Moravian, and other missionaries have succeeded in converting a great number of them to Christianity. They have now their schools, where five hundred of their children learn to read, write, and cipher. They will soon have a library and a museum. A printing-office has also been established in their capital, where an Indian publishes in his native language, accompanied by an English translation, a weekly sheet called *The Cherokee Phoenix*! The territory occupied by the Cherokees consists of about 14,000 square miles. The population amounts to 15,060 individuals; viz. 13,563 natives, 147 white men, and 73 white women, and 1277 slaves. New Echota is the name of their principal town. On the 26th of July, 1826, they adopted a form of government somewhat like that of the United States.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

* We have, of late, declined the insertion of a multitude of unauthenticated notices of new publications and announcements of works preparing. The former ought to possess public interest, and come to us from known parties, otherwise we cannot give them place as Literary News in this division of our Journal. The latter must not be advertisements in disguise.

A new edition of Mitford's History of Greece, in eight volumes octavo, is now in the press, with many additions and corrections by the author, and some corrections and additions, chiefly chronological, by the Editor. A Short Account of the Author, and of his pursuits in life, by his Brother, Lord Redesdale, with an Apology for some parts of his work which have been objects of censure, will be prefixed.

Robertson's America.—A new edition of Suard and Morellet's translation into French of Robertson's History of America has lately appeared at Paris, revised and edited by M. de la Roquette. It is enriched by notes from Humboldt, Bullock, Warden, Clavigero, Jefferson, &c.

In the Press.—The Anecdotes, containing a great variety of Popular Anecdotes—An Essay on the Science of Acting; with Instructions for Young Actors, illustrated by Recollections, Anecdotes, Traits of Character, and Events connected with the Drama: by a Veteran Stager.—First Principles of Arithmetic, from the French of M. Condorcet: with Alterations and Additions, by Henry Otley.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Dr. Parr's Works, edited by Dr. Johnstone, 8 vols. 8vo. 7s. 7s.: royal 8vo. 12l. 12s. bds.—Pillan's Letters on Teaching, 8vo. 3s. bds.—Caddick's Tales of the Affections, 12mo. 7s. bds.—Eben's Seven Years of the King's Theatre, 8vo. 18s. bds.—Parriana, or Notices of Dr. Parr, by E. H. Barker, 8vo. 16s. bds.—Brande's Journal of a Voyage to Peru, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Lanktree's Roman Antiquities, 12mo. 3s. bds.—Something New on Men and Manners, 8vo. 10s. bds.—Notes of a Journey in the North of Ireland, in 1827, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Rules for Drawing in Perspective, 8vo. 7s. sewed.—Little Jack, by P. O. Skene, French and English, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Dialogues on Prophecy, Vol. II. 8vo. 9s. bds.—Abbey (the) of Inismoylie, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Grier's General Councils of the Church, 8vo. 3s. bds.—Book of Job, in conformity to the Masoretical Text, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—The Boarding-School Ciphering Book, 4to. 3s. bds.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALL

MALL. The Gallery, with a Selection of the Works of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning until Six in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

H. BUCHAN, PROPRIETOR OF THE

H. COUNTY OF HANTS PICTURE GALLERY, Southampton, established July 1877, respectfully acquaints the Artists in London, that the Gallery will open its Second Annual Exhibition on the 1st of August next, and that the time for receiving Pictures will be from the 10th to the 28th of July previous.

All packages are to be directed to the Hants Picture Gallery, Southampton, and forwarded to by Messrs. Wallington's Waggon, from the Castle and Falmouth, Aldersgate Street. Reference may be obtained at Messrs. Rowley and Forster, 51, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London.

Carriage Expenses to and from the Exhibition will be paid by the Proprietor.

The Exhibition will close about the latter end of October.

P. CARPENTER'S ACHROMATIC

SOLAR MICROSCOPE is exhibited every Day when the Sun shines, from Twelve o'clock till Five, at the Microscope, 54, Regent Street, four doors from Piccadilly. Admission, 3s. It consists of about Twenty Boxes of Living and other Objects. Magnified from One Thousand Four Hundred to a Million of times. They are represented on a plane six feet square, and can be seen by a large company at the same time, and is impossible to convey any idea of this wonderful phenomena, without witnessing this surprising exhibition of their shapes and habits.

—Literary Gazette.

The Diurnal Microscopic Exhibition is open, as usual, from Eleven o'clock till Dark. Admission, 1s.

Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps, by William Brockedon.

Just published, No. VII. of

THE PASSES OF THE ALPS, containing the

PASS OF THE CORNICHE, on the Shores of the Mediterranean.

To be had of the Author, 11, Caroline Street, Bedford Square; Rodwell, New Bond Street; J. and A. Arch, Cornhill; Carpenter and Son, Bond Street; Colnaghi and Son, Pall Mall East; F. G. Moon, Threadneedle Street; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Court; and Walker, Bridges Street, Strand.

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